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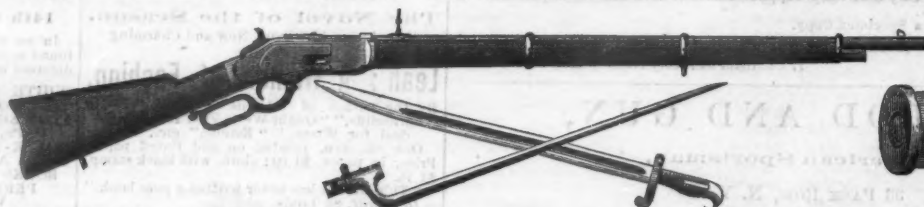
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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 82, WASHINGTON, September 20, 1875.

General Orders No. 23, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 13, 1875, is hereby modified so far as to restore, from 1st instant, the allowances of fuel and forage prescribed by orders and regulations in force prior to the issue of said General Orders No. 23, 1875. The expenses on such account must, however, be kept within the appropriations granted therefor. Division and Department Commanders will be held responsible that the expenses do not exceed the remittances made, and they will, when necessary, reduce the allowance of fuel and forage in their commands accordingly. General Orders No. 18, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1874, will govern as to allowances of rooms and fuel. The forage-ration will be: For horses, fourteen pounds of hay and twelve pounds of oats, corn, or barley. For mules, fourteen pounds of hay and nine pounds of oats, corn, or barley. In special cases of hard service or exposure the Quartermaster-General may authorize the ration of grain to be increased not more than three pounds, when recommended by the Chief Quartermaster of a department of an army in the field. In barracks, twelve pounds of straw per month for bedding will be allowed to each man and company woman. The allowance and change of straw for the sick is regulated by the Surgeon. One hundred pounds per month is allowed for bedding to each horse and mule in public service.

G. O. No. 83, WASHINGTON, September 23, 1875.

General Orders No. 103, from this office, under date of August 5, 1874, is so far amended as to allow the Cavalry service fifteen rounds instead of ten of ball ammunition per month for target practice, this number to be divided between the carbine and revolver at the discretion of the commanding officer. No greater allowance can be authorized on account of the insufficiency of the appropriations for the manufacture of metallic ammunition.

G. O. No. 85, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1875.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 69, of July 2, 1875, and up to October 1, 1875, are announced:

#### I. PROMOTIONS.

##### TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Levi P. Hunt, to be First Lieutenant, June 30, 1875, vice Morrison, appointed Regimental Quartermaster (Company E).

##### FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Garrard, to be First Lieutenant, August 1, 1875, vice Fuger, appointed Regimental Quartermaster (Battery B); Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, to be First Lieutenant, August 12, 1875, vice Newkirk, dismissed (Company F).

##### SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles Keller, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, July 30, 1875, vice Camp, resigned (Company G); Second Lieutenant Sidney H. Clark, to be First Lieutenant, August 1, 1875, he being the Regimental Quartermaster.

##### FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, to be First Lieutenant, August 31, 1875, vice Campbell, resigned (Company G).

##### TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William H. Hammer, to be First Lieutenant, July 27, 1875, vice Stafford, deceased (Company C, since transferred to Company E); Second Lieutenant Henry W. Howgate, to be First Lieutenant, August 4, 1875, vice Wood, deceased (Company K); Second Lieutenant John B. Rodman, to be First Lieutenant, August 4, 1875, he being the Regimental Adjutant.

#### II. APPOINTMENTS.

##### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant John Simpson, Regimental Quartermaster, Fourth Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, July 17, 1875, vice Carling, deceased.

##### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Josiah A. Broadhead, of Massachusetts (late additional Paymaster of Volunteers), to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, July 25, 1875, vice Mayer, retired from active service; First Lieutenant William Arthur, Regimental Quartermaster, Third Artillery, to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, July 26, 1875, vice Nicholls, resigned.

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Whipple, Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, July 19, 1875, vice Clifford, promoted.

##### FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Eugene Wells, of Missouri (late Captain Fourth Infantry), to be Second Lieutenant, July 4, 1875, vice Best, promoted (Company —).

#### III. TRANSFERS.

Second Lieutenant F. Beers Taylor, from the Eighteenth Infantry to the Ninth Cavalry, September 18, 1875 (Company —); Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Floyd, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Eighteenth Infantry, September 18, 1875 (Company —); Second Lieutenant Charles G. Ayres, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Tenth Cavalry, September 18, 1875, vice Orleman, promoted (Company —).

#### IV. CASUALTIES.

##### REIGNED (6).

Major James W. Nicholls, Paymaster, July 23, 1875; Captain

Frederick E. Camp, Second Infantry, July 30, 1875; Chaplain John N. Schultz, Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 23, 1875; First Lieutenant John Simpson, Fourth Artillery, July 30, 1875 (his regimental commission only); First Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fifth Infantry, August 31, 1875; Second Lieutenant Theodore H. Eckerson, Sixth Infantry, September 15, 1875.

#### COMMISSIONS VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENT.

By Major William Arthur, Paymaster, his commission as First Lieutenant Third Artillery, July 26, 1875; by First Lieutenant Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant Third Artillery, July 19, 1875.

#### DIED (8).

Lieutenant-Colonel Seth Eastman, U. S. A., retired, at Washington, D. C., August 31, 1875; Major Garden Chapin, U. S. A., retired, at Culpeper, Va., August 26, 1875; Captain Samuel C. Greene, U. S. Army, retired, at Washington, D. C., August 28, 1875; Post Chaplain Mark B. Fieber, Fort Monroe, Va., September 13, 1875; First Lieutenant George W. Deshler, First Artillery, at Fort Barrancas, Fla., July 28, 1875; First Lieutenant Joseph S. Stafford, Twentieth Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 27, 1875; First Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, Twentieth Infantry, at Washington, D. C., August 4, 1875; Second Lieutenant Robert T. Lyons, Seventeenth Infantry, at St. Paul, Minn., July 10, 1875.

#### DISMISSED (4).

First Lieutenant Edward P. Newkirk, Fourth Artillery, August 13, 1875; First Lieutenant Patrick H. Moroney, U. S. Army, retired, July 8, 1875; Second Lieutenant Edwin P. Eckerson, Fifth Cavalry, July 15, 1875; Second Lieutenant James H. Winters, Twenty-third Infantry, August 23, 1875.

V. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VI. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

VII. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once, direct to this Office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1875.

First Lieutenant Horace L. Pike, U. S. Army (retired)—Died March 25, 1875, at Mendocino, Cal.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 12, 1875.

Tuesday, October 5.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Newport Barracks, Ky., on the 14th day of October, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenants C. B. Western, Fourteenth Infantry; Patrick Cusack, Ninth Cavalry; L. M. Morris, Twentieth Infantry; J. M. Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

To correct his record on the rolls, so much of S. O. No. 23, Par. 4, dated November 19, 1863, from Headquarters 13th Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, as discharged First Lieutenant William W. Mason, 63d Ohio Volunteers, upon tender of resignation, is amended to read Second Lieut. William W. Mason, 63d Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieutenant B. D. Greene, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., by Par. 6, S. O. No. 197, September 30, 1875, from this office, and First Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, is detailed in his stead.

Wednesday, October 6.

First Lieutenant Edmund Luff, Eighth Cavalry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain unserviceable camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the recruiting rendezvous of First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, Chicago, Ill., and for which Lieutenant Bowman is responsible.

Discharged.—Private Francis Higgins, F. Third Cavalry, now with his command; Recruit Frank S. Medlar, General Service, U. S. Army, now at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and will report to the Commanding General Department of Texas for duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of that Department.

Par. 4, S. O. No. 194, September 25, 1875, from this office, granting First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth Infantry (Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas), one month's sick-leave of absence, is amended to grant him permission to leave the Department of the Missouri.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following named officers of the Medical Department will report in person for assignment to duty as follows: Surgeon Warren Webster, to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic; Assistant Surgeon John H. Janeway, to the Commanding General Department of the South.

Upon the expiration of his present leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability, Major H. Douglas, Eleventh Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting the next detachment of recruits ordered

to the Department of Texas. On completion of this duty he will join his station.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Thursday, October 7, 1875].

Friday, October 8.

Discharged.—Private George M. Evans, General Service, U. S. Army, Fort Whipple, Va.; Private John W. Phillips, C. Third Infantry, who enlisted March 6, 1866, deserted May 19, 1866 (without character, to date May 19, 1866); Unassigned Recruit Robert Lyon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, San Antonio, Texas; Private Fred Deats, General Service, U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant A. G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry (Camp Mojave, A. T.), in S. O. No. 56, August 3, 1875, from Headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended five months.

Saturday, October 9.

Sergeant Edward McManus and Corporal Clarence Andrews, Company D, First Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them in S. O. No. 135, September 30, 1875, from Headquarters, Fort Randall, D. T., will return to their station at Fort Randall, with permission for Corporal Andrews to delay ten days en route. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant D. H. Clark, Fifteenth Infantry (Fort Stanton, N. M.), in S. O. dated August 7, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended eleven months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Monday, October 11, 1875].

Tuesday, October 12.

Discharged.—Private Arthur Campbell, D. Fifth Cavalry, now with his command; Sergeant James T. Minchin, now with the Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Va.

Leave of absence for one year on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major E. D. Judd, Paymaster (Detroit, Michigan), with permission to cross the seas.

Superintendent Melker M. Jefferys (recently appointed) will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Grafton, West Va., relieving Superintendent Frederick Schmidt. Superintendent Schmidt, on being relieved, will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Finn's Point, N. J. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Second Lieutenant Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as member of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., by Par. 6, S. O. No. 197, September 30, 1875, from this office.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 18th of October, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Hospital Steward Ivan Von Torp, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captains Charles W. Raymond, and Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenants John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Edward E. Wood, Eighth Cavalry; Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenants William E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery; George B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant George F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery, Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

Colonel Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General, is detailed to inspect certain medical and hospital property on hand at the Washington Arsenal, D. C., reported as unserviceable, and for which A. A. Surgeon J. R. Reilly, is responsible.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 27, Washington, April 19, 1875.—Not heretofore published, approves proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., February 17, 1875, of which Captain C. Rodney Layton, Sixteenth Infantry, is president, in the case of several enlisted men.

G. C. M. O. No. 71, Washington, September 30, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., September 1, 1875, and of which Surgeon John J. Milbau, U. S. Army, is president, were arraigned and tried, and found guilty of desertion and sentenced "To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then confined at hard labor for two years." Privates James H. Stanley, Patrick J. Gaynor, General Service Recruits; Daniel W. Peterson, General Service Recruits; John Campbell, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry; James Robinson, F. Fourth Cavalry; William Castorph, Permanent Company, General Mounted Service; Charles H. Boldt, E. Battalion of Engineers; Robert J. Dower, A. Twenty-third Infantry, and Paul Navier, F. Second Infantry, for the same offence. The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the foregoing cases, are approved, with the exception of the following: In the case of Private Castorph, in consideration of the unanimous recommendation by the members of the court of the prisoner of the clemency of the reviewing authority, and of the circumstances under which he deserted, so much of sentence as relates to



confinement at hard labor is reduced to six months, and will be carried into execution at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. In the case of Private Dower, in view of the short time which remained of his period of enlistment when the prisoner deserted, of his youth, and that he surrendered himself, and as his case has been recommended by his company commander to the favorable consideration of the reviewing authority, the sentence is mitigated to "confinement at hard labor at the station of his company for six months, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due, and ten dollars per month for six months." So much of the sentences as relates to confinement at hard labor will be carried into execution at the Leavenworth Military Prison.

G. C. M. O. No. 72, Washington, October 4, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Va., September 24, 1875, and of which First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, is president, Private Thomas Ryan, Signal Service, U. S. Army, was arraigned and tried. Charge—"Neglect of duty." Specification 1st—"In this: that he, Private Thomas Ryan, Signal Service, U. S. Army, having been duly mounted as Acting Corporal of the guard, did, while on duty as such, fail to obey the instructions contained in Par. 7, G. O. No. 19, Fort Whipple, August 8, 1875. This at Fort Whipple, Va., between retreat of the 16th of September, 1875, and reveille of the 17th of September, 1875." Specification 2d—"In this: that he, Private Thomas Ryan, Signal Service, U. S. Army, Acting Corporal of the post-guard, did, during that portion of the night when, by custom of the post, the guard was committed to his charge in order to give the Acting Sergeant of the guard a period of rest, absent himself from the same without first awaking and notifying the said Acting Sergeant." To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit to the United States thirty dollars of his pay, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the guard for three months." The first specification in this case is defective, inasmuch as it fails to show what the instructions were that the prisoner is alleged to have disobeyed. The proof does not supply the omission. The evidence is not deemed sufficient to sustain the second specification. The findings and sentence are disapproved.

G. C. M. O. No. 73, Washington, October 4, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., September 17, 1875, and of which Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, is president, was arraigned and tried: Recruit Eugene Drummond, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, and to be confined at hard labor in such military prison as the proper authority may direct for the period of two years." Upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Recruit Eugene Drummond, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army, are set aside, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and discharged the service.

G. C. M. O. No. 74, Washington, October 4, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., September 14, 1875, and of which Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, is president, were arraigned and tried—the following enlisted men, and found guilty of desertion: Privates Frank Burgess, B. Fourth Cavalry; Adam Schmidt, A. Fifth Infantry; Musician William S. Boyd, Depot Band, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army; Recruit Peter A. Cleary, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army; Recruit John Essert, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Sentence, "To be dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay and allowances, and to be confined in such military prison as the proper authority may direct for the period of two years." All but Essert at hard labor. The proceedings, findings, and sentences are approved. So much of the sentences as relates to confinement will be carried into execution at the Leavenworth Military Prison, where the prisoners will be sent under proper guard.

G. C. M. O. No. 75, Washington, October 4, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., September 17, 1875, and of which Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, is president, were arraigned and tried—Lance Sergeant Geo. Loyd, Permanent Company, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Neglect of duty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To be reduced to the ranks, and to forfeit \$10 of his monthly pay for the period of three months." Recruit Charles Perkins, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Finding—"Not Guilty." Recruit Richard B. Cooper, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit to the United States five dollars of his monthly pay for one month, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at the post where he is now serving for the same period." Recruit Joseph Brooks, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at the post where he is now serving for the period of ten days." Private Charles Kirchner, Depot Band, General Mounted Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay for one month, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at the post where he is now serving for the same period." The proceedings, findings, and sentences are approved.

The General Court-martial of which Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., is president, is hereby dissolved.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of September, 1875, in addition to those already published in S. O., W. D., A. G. O.: Colonel Maccomb—September 11. Granted an extension of seven days to leave for seven days taken under provision of par. 190, Army Regulations. Officers of Engineers and Agents—September 21. The affidavit at the end of Form No 19, Articles of Agreement, is to be executed on the copy for the Returns Office only.

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. Army. (S. O. No. 55, October 4.)

2. Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned—approved by the Regimental and Department Commanders—the following transfers are announced in the Second Infantry: First Lieutenant Thos. Drury, from Company H to Company G, vice First Lieutenant Charles Harkins, from Company G to Company H. (Ibid.)

Under the provisions of G. O. No. 39, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1874, a leave of absence for four months is granted Captain Robert E. Johnston, First Infantry, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by his Department Commander. (S. O. No. 56, October 9.)

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was October 5 granted Second Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes (Baton Rouge, La.)

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twenty-days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, was October 5 granted Major Lewis Merrill (Shreveport, La.)

Sixteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., October 11. Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major S. A. Wainwright; Captain Thomas E. Rose; First Lieutenant T. W. Morrison; Second Lieutenant Thos. C. Woodbury. Second Lieutenant Eugene Cushman, Judge-Advocate.

##### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twentieth Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Loyd Wheaton (Fort Pembina, D. T.) was October 5 extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for twenty-five days was October 8 granted First Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, Twentieth Infantry (Fort Ripley, Minn.)

Corps of Engineers.—Leave of absence for one month was October 4 granted Captain William Ludlow, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer of the Department (Saint Paul, Minn.)

Twenty-second Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department, was October 4 ordered to proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the disbursing officers at that station.

Sixth Infantry.—On the application of the Indian Agent at Fort Berthold, D. T., Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., was October 7 detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to Indians at that Agency until further orders.

Seventeenth Infantry.—The Post Quartermaster at Camp Hancock, D. T., was ordered October 7 in addition to his other duties and until further orders, to perform the duties of depot Quartermaster at Bismarck, relieving Second Lieutenant G. H. Roach, who upon being relieved will without delay join his company at Standing Rock, D. T. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Roach at Standing Rock, Lieutenant J. M. Burns will be relieved from further duty at that post and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was October 5 granted Second Lieutenant D. H. Brash (Fort Abercrombie, D. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of two months.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fifth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was October 5 granted Captain Emil Adams (Camp Supply, I. T.), and leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to First Lieutenant Alfred B. Bache (Fort Dodge, Kas.). This last leave to take effect on or after November 1, 1875.

Fort Leavenworth.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, will be discharged from the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the date set opposite their respective names: George Hammond, October 6, 1875; Henry Chambers, October 8, 1875; Fady Hasup, October 9, 1875; Joseph H. Sutton, October 9, 1875.

The following enlisted men are transferred as privates to the General Service, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as members of the prison guard: Sergeant T. E. Lowe, Company C, Fifteenth Infantry; Corporal A. Birnbaum, Company A, Fifth Infantry. This transfer to take effect on the acceptance of their resignation as non-commissioned officers by the commanding officers of their respective regiments.

The Indians.—The Pueblo Indians, from New Mexico, now in Washington, have had interviews with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indians explained that the Mexicans are encroaching on their lands more and more every year, and said that they would like to have them driven out of their villages. The Commissioner, after making the necessary inquiries as to the validity of the grants under which they hold their lands, expressed the opinion that the interlopers should be dispossessed, if necessary by the military. Each of the Indians will be presented before their departure, with a silver medal bearing a profile likeness of the President, and valued at twelve or fifteen dollars, and a quantity of blankets and clothing. The Commissioner purchased tickets for them to Pueblo, Colorado, from which point they prefer to walk to their homes, near Santa Fé. He will also give them about one hundred dollars in money to pay their expenses en route to New Mexico.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was October 6 granted A. A. Surgeon R. H. McKay, U. S. Army (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Fifteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant D. H. Clark, now on leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted August 7, 1875, is authorized to go beyond the limits of the Department.

Civilians in Post Hospitals.—The following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army is, in connection with circular of February 20, 1873, from Department Headquarters, published for the information and guidance of officers serving in the Department of the Missouri: Referring to your endorsement of July 1, 1875, on communication from the Post Surgeon at Fort Stanton, N. M., and also to letter of February 5, 1873, from this office, relative to medical treatment, etc., of civilians in Post Hospitals, I have the honor to communicate the following additional views of the Surgeon-General on the subject, which are approved by the Secretary of War, who directs that they be carried out: "It is not considered desirable to relax in any degree the instructions, dated Adjutant-General's Office, February 5, 1873, relative to admission of civilians to Post Hospitals for medical treatment; but the suggestion that three-fourths of the sums received from such patients should be added to the hospital fund, and one-fourth distributed among the hospital attendants as compensation for extra service, is considered equitable and desirable." (A. G. O., W. D., September 20, 1875.)

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward Frank J. von Rutkowski, U. S. Army, was October 1 relieved from duty at Department Headquarters, to enable him to avail himself of a furlough for three months.

General Service.—Private Andrew Mayewski, U. S. Army, discharged as a Corporal, and re-enlisted, was October 1 re-appointed Corporal from the date of his original appointment as such, February 7, 1875.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was October 4 granted First Lieutenant William C. Manning. First Lieutenant George McM. Taylor, having reported at Department Headquarters, returning from leave of absence, was same date ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks for duty at that post, to await the arrival of his company at that station. Captain Joseph T. Haskell was October 4 appointed A. A. Q. M., and assigned to temporary duty as Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne, to relieve Major James M. Moore, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, of the public funds and property for which he is responsible, so as to enable him to report for duty in Chicago on the first proximo. Captain Haskell will serve as Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne, until relieved by Captain Gillis, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for thirteen days was October 7 granted Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry.

Fourth Infantry.—Colonel F. F. Flint was October 4 detailed as an additional member of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 8, S. O. No. 105, c. s.

Fort McPherson.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Neb., October 8. Detail for the court: Captains George M. Randall and James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry; Charles Meinhold, Third Cavalry; Charles Wheaton, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenants William L. Clarke and Patrick T. Brodrick, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry. Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Third Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Hartstuf.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hartstuf, Neb., October 13. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, and the following officers of the Twenty-third Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains John J. Coppinger, Geo. M. Randall, James Henton, Charles Wheaton; First Lieutenants William L. Clarke, Patrick T. Brodrick. Second Lieutenant; Charles H. Heyl, Judge-Advocate.

Black Hills.—The Chicago Times is inclined to be critical on the unfortunate result of the attempts to discover gold in paying quantities in the Black Hills. It says: "One by one the visionary gold-hunters who pinned their faith to the rose-colored statements of General Custer, John Gordon, and The Inter-Ocean, as



to the untold wealth of the Black Hills, are beginning to return home. From Laramie and Cheyenne to Omaha and the pine woods of Wisconsin the lament goes out 'We've been sold!' The latest arrival is Mr. P. S. Condon, an old citizen and an extensive contractor of Chicago. He, however, has not been so unfortunate as the majority of the Black Hillers, for he returned from Custer's 'grass root' gold fields by way of Colorado, and brings the wherewithal to show that a prospector may be lucky after having once been caught by the heel in a fool-trap. Of the great army of adventurers who marched hopefully across Nebraska sand drives in search of gold in the Black Hills, not one, so far, has brought back a hundred dollars in gold. The superintendent of the Chicago Swansea Smelting-works has made over 20 different assays of gold quartz taken from the Black Hills, and he says not one specimen has reached a value of \$75 to the ton.

**Sidney Barracks.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Sidney Barracks, Neb., October 8. Detail for the court: Captains George M. Randall, James Henton, and Charles Wheaton, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain Deane Monahan, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants William L. Clarke and Patrick T. Brodrick, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., Third Cavalry, Judge-Advocate. First Lieutenant William P. Clark, Adjutant, Second Cavalry, was subsequently detailed as an additional member of the court, Captain George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, relieved.

**Fourth Infantry.**—Captain William H. Bisbee was October 7 detailed as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 105, c. s., from Department Headquarters, vice First Lieutenant Leonard Hay, Adjutant, Ninth Infantry, relieved.

**Third Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant George A. Draw was October 7 detailed as an additional member of the General Court-martial instituted at Fort D. A. Russell.

Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, was October 7 relieved as a member of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 4, S. O. No. 109, c. s., and appointed Judge-Advocate of the same court, vice Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, relieved.

**Pay Department.**—Major William Arthur, Pay Department, was October 7 assigned to duty with station in Omaha.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-Gen. E. O. C. Ord:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Unassigned Recruit Blasius Zickie, an insane soldier, was September 30 ordered to be sent under charge of a non-commissioned officer to the Government Hospital for the insane at Washington, D. C.

**Tenth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant R. G. Smither was October 2 relieved from further duty at Denison, Texas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort McKavett, Texas, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

**Tenth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant W. Paulding, having completed the duty assigned him, was October 4 ordered to return to Fort Clark at once, with the detachment of enlisted men and transportation brought by him to San Antonio, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer for duty.

First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him, and having so far recovered as to be able to travel, was October 6 ordered to proceed to Fort McKavett, Texas, reporting on his arrival to the post commander for duty. Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, U. S. Army, Second Lieutenants J. R. Cranston and W. Paulding, Tenth Infantry, were October 6 detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted by par. III, S. O. No. 133, and S. O. No. 153, c. s., from these headquarters, and First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, detailed as Judge-Advocate, vice Second Lieutenant M. F. Goodwin, Ninth Cavalry, relieved.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Captain N. S. Constable, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, was October 6 relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, reporting upon his arrival to the Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department, to take charge of receiving and forwarding supplies at the western terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—It is now definitely settled that Companies C, E, G, and M, Fourth Cavalry, are to remain at the Cantonment Sweetwater, Texas, throughout the winter.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward F. W. Orth, U. S. Army, was October 5 relieved from duty at Department Headquarters and ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer and post surgeon for duty. Hospital Steward J. R. Brown, U. S. Army, enlisted October 5, was ordered to report to the medical director of the Department for duty.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Medical Department.**—Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, medical director of the Department, was September 28 ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on business connected with the Medical Department.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Captain S. F. Barstow, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, was September 30 assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., by S. O. No. 144.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were re-

gistered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending October 12, 1875: Major G. B. Dandy, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Surgeon J. J. Milhan, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster's Department; Major T. J. Haines, Subsistence Department; First Lieutenant L. E. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry; Major W. B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel Daniel McClure, Pay Department; Surgeon A. Heger, U. S. Army; Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; Major J. A. Smith, Engineers; Captain Jacob Paulus, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

**Third Artillery.**—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Henry C. Danae was October 5 extended six days.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was October 6 granted Captain John Hartley (Fort Porter, N. Y.).

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., October 11. Assistant Surgeon Egon A. Koerper, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Twenty-second Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Charles A. Webb, De Witt C. Poole, Archibald H. Goodloe; Second Lieutenants James E. Macklin, John G. Ballance. First Lieutenant Platt M. Thorne, R. Q. M., Judge-Advocate.

**Second Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., October 11. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Joseph G. Ramsay, William P. Graves, James E. Wilson; First Lieutenants James L. Mast, Nathaniel Wolfe; Second Lieutenants E. M. Cobb, Lotus Niles. First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

**Fifth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Wallace F. Randolph, Henry F. Brewerton, John R. Brinckle; First Lieutenants William B. Beck, R. Q. M., Frank Thord; Second Lieutenants George E. Sage, John M. Baldwin. First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, Judge-Advocate.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Joshua A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, was October 9 extended ten days.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Company C, Twelfth Infantry, was September 30 ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer leaving October 8, 1875, and relieve Company B, Twelfth Infantry, which will come to and take station at Angel Island, Cal.

First Lieutenant David J. Cragie, Twelfth Infantry, will, by direction of the Secretary of War, proceed to Washington City to settle his accounts.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenants Timothy A. Touey, Company C, Camp San Carlos, A. T., and William Baird, Company A, Camp Apache, A. T., having reported at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, agreeably to instructions from Headquarters of the Army, were ordered to proceed to their stations in the Department of Arizona, by the steamer leaving for Fort Yuma on the 6th of October.

Captain William Harper, Sixth Cavalry, was September 27 ordered to proceed to his station, Camp Apache, A. T., via San Diego.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Captain Evan Miles, Recruiting Officer at Sacramento, was October 2 ordered to report as a witness, to the General Court-martial convened at Alcatraz Island, Cal., October 4. When his presence is no longer required, he will return to his station.

**Commissary Department.**—Leave of absence for two months, commencing October 23, has been granted Captain Thomas Wilson, C. S., Chief C. S., of the Department of California, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division and apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for an extension of one month. During the absence of Captain Wilson, his duties will be discharged by the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Military Division of the Pacific.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon Thomas McCarthy was September 22 ordered to report to Captain John Egan, Fourth Artillery, to accompany the detachment under his charge to Sitka, Alaska, by the steamer of the 25th instant, as medical officer. Upon completion of this duty Dr. McCarthy will return to San Francisco, and report to the medical Director, Department of California.

**Cure for the Epizootic.**—The epizootic having reappeared among the public animals in this division, the following recipe issued from the Quartermaster-General's Office, January 20, 1873, is republished for the information of all concerned; the Secretary of War directs that officers of the Quartermaster's Department likely to be brought in contact with horses affected with the epizootic be instructed to use the following recipe, as a remedy in the treatment of horses attacked with the disease—viz.: Chlorate of potash. A solution of one teaspoonful in a pail of water. One-fourth of this quantity to be given twice a day to each horse. You will please see that these instructions of the Secretary are communicated to officers of the Quartermaster's Department in the Military Division of the Pacific, who are likely to be brought in contact with public horses so diseased.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**New Reservations.**—The President of the United States on the 2d of July, 1875, having declared and set apart for military purposes certain reservations on San Juan, Lopez, Shaw, and Canoe Islands, in the Haro Archi-

pelago, San Juan County, Washington Territory, the boundaries of each are, in conformity with instructions from the Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, dated August 10, 1875, announced for the information of all concerned. The original maps of these several reservations are filed in the office of the United States Engineer (Major N. Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army), Portland, Oregon, where detailed information can be obtained.

**Telegraphic Facilities.**—It is announced for the information of this command that the Nevada and Northern Telegraph Company has extended its line from Winnemucca, Nevada, to Boise City, Idaho.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Telegraphic instructions were sent September 3, authorizing the post commander, Fort Townsend, to retain at that post until October steamer, Second Lieutenant Charles A. Williams, under orders for Fort Wrangel.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Aide-de-Camp, was September 24 ordered to accompany the Department Commander on a tour of inspection, via the Dalles, to Camp Harney, Oregon, and return via Fort Walla Walla.

**First Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for one month, to take effect September 26, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, and to apply for an extension for one month—if found necessary—was September 23 granted Captain Stephen G. Whipple.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz:** Headquarters, Prescott.

**Medical Department.**—On the recommendation of the medical director of the Department, the following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, now en route to the Department of Arizona, were September 16 assigned to duty as follows: O. J. Eddy, to Camp Lowell, A. T.; Henry Sanders, to Camp Verde, A. T.; George S. Oldmixon, to Camp San Carlos, A. T. Surgeon Oldmixon upon his arrival at Camp San Carlos, A. T., will relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon L. Sanderson of his duties as Post Surgeon at that post, and Surgeon Sanderson upon being so relieved, will proceed without delay, to Camp Apache, A. T., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty.

**Pay Department.**—Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, was September 18 ordered to proceed without unnecessary delay, to pay the troops stationed at Camps Mojave and McDowell, A. T., to include the muster of August 31.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Captain A. T. Smith was September 24 ordered to proceed via the Colorado River, and Gulf of California, to San Francisco, Cal., in charge of prisoners sentenced to be confined at Alcatraz Island. The necessary guard will be furnished by the commanding officer of Camp Grant, A. T.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—The companies of the Sixth Cavalry recently arrived in the Department of Arizona, were July 21 and 22 assigned to stations as follows: A to Camp Apache, A. T.; B to Camp Grant, A. T.; C to Camp San Carlos, A. T.; D to Camp Apache, A. T.; E to Camp Verde, A. T.; F to Fort Whipple, A. T.; G to Camp Grant, A. T.; H to Camp Bowie, A. T.; I to Camp Verde, A. T.; K to Camp McDowell, A. T.; L to Camp Lowell, A. T.; M to Camp Grant, A. T. The order directing these assignments has been delayed in its receipt.

**Court-martial Duty.**—The following assignments to Court-martial duty have never been published, owing to the failure in the receipt of the orders: August 10, at Fort Yuma, Cal.: July 27, at Fort Whipple, A. T., Major D. L. Magruder, Surgeon, U. S. Army; Captains J. J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry; Joseph Kerin, Sixth Cavalry; Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich and Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, Judge-Advocate. August 12, at Camp Grant, A. T., Captains Alfred T. Smith and C. M. Bailey, Eighth Infantry; George McC. Miller, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenant F. T. Adams and Second Lieutenant W. H. McMinn, Eighth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Nicola, Sixth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

(From the St. Louis Republican, October 7, 1875.)

#### A DOUBLE WEDDING.

It is a special provision of Providence to render all brides beautiful—who ever saw one in her spotless robes, crowned with her orange blossoms, who looked other than most lovely? Certainly brides fairer than those of yesterday we have never seen. Christ Church was the great centre of attraction yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., and long before the hour named for the solemn and impressive ceremony the better seats were all taken and the whole body of the church quite filled by the elite and fashion of the city. It was a most select affair, but a wedding is a something which we know of intuitively, and very many who were strangers to the high contracting parties, went to take the small part of unnoticed witnesses of the service, which in the Episcopal form is simple and beautiful. A dash of accoutrements and the jingle of spurs gave it a truly military air, which was all that was wanting to bring the enthusiasm to its fullest height.

There were five officers in full regimental uniform and white gloves acting in the capacity of ushers: Lieutenant Hall, of the Fifth Cavalry; Lieutenant Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry; Lieutenant Griffin, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant Hartz, Infantry, and Lieutenant Kelt, also of Infantry.

The first groom was Captain Bowen, of the Eighth Infantry, his bride Miss Simpson, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of General Simpson, Engineer Corps. Second groom, Lieutenant Cass Dunham and Miss Champlin, also daughter of General Simpson, who gave both brides away. The bridesmaids were Misses Sturgis, Borup, Peck, Reyburn, Rutherford, and Dickson, attended by Lieutenant Thompson, Fourth



Cavalry; Lieutenant Daugherty, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieutenant Paul, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry; Lieutenant Miller, Fourth Cavalry; Lieutenant Warrington, Fourth Cavalry; Major Byers, U. S. A.; all the gentlemen in full uniform, holding in the right hand the military cap and pompon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, the rector, after the Episcopal service, which seemed all too short to those who could not but admit the magnificence of the double ceremony, Bishop Robertson pronouncing the benediction.

The brides were attired in similar dresses of white cord de poul silk, made with low corsage and heavy morquise wateaus in the back of the skirts, puffs and plaiting with tiny sheers, left the back of the train at the left, running toward the right. Long, very elegant veils were held well over the face by orange wreaths, the scope of the lace falling over the train at the back.

The bridesmaids, all beautiful girls, were also in white tulle, flounced and puffed, the corsages, with one exception, quite high. The dresses were trimmed elaborately with flowers; one a garland of dark Prince William roses, Marguerites and convolvuli; another pond lilies with dark green leaves, etc., the flowers being responsible for the difference in the colors worn by the bridesmaids.

Mrs. General Simpson, the mother of the brides, was appropriately and elegantly attired in heavy white silk, high Stuart basque with close sleeves, richly trimmed with black Chantilly lace, the overdress being of the lace, falling over a heavy flounce of the silk. Mrs. Simpson carried a very elegant fan composed of white satin, pearl stick and Chantilly lace.

The bridal party left the church to the solemn measures of Wagner's grand wedding march from Lohengrin, and the large assembly glided out between the gloomy pillars, and all that remained were pleasant memories of a felicitous occasion.

In the company were many distinguished people, among them General Sherman, Lieutenant Fitch and wife (nee Miss Minnie Sherman), Army officers and engineers, Colonel Griffin, of London, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Burlingham—looking finely after his European travel—wife and son, besides beautiful society belles, many of whom we may lose soon, after the same manner. It remains with us only to wish the happy quartette a long and blissful life.

Captain Bowen and wife start at once for Fort Sill, I. T., Lieutenant Durham and Mrs. Durham leaving for Atlanta, Ga.

(From a paper by Dr. Debus, read at the British Association at Bristol.)

#### THE CHEMICAL THEORY OF GUNPOWDER.

EVER since the introduction of gunpowder the exact method of the action of the ingredients upon each other has received considerable attention from chemists. Gay Lussac was the first to make a systematic analysis of the products of combustion, but it was not possible satisfactorily to explain the reactions taking place, by a formula. The recent researches of Professor Abel and Captain Noble have shown that a much larger number of products is formed than was previously supposed, rendering it even more difficult to explain the nature of the changes taking place by a symbolic formula. Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, found by the combustion of a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide with a quantity of oxygen not sufficient to burn the whole of the two gases, that the water and carbonic acid produced stood to each other in proportion of their molecular weights, or their molecular weights multiplied by simple coefficients, and these coefficients may be the same for mixtures of various compositions, but change suddenly when the amount of one or both of the gases is changed beyond certain limits. Dr. Debus has shown that the same law obtains when a mixture of baric and calcic chloride is precipitated by an insufficient amount of sodic carbonate—viz., that the barium carbonate and calcium carbonate precipitated are in proportion of their molecular weights, or their molecular weights multiplied by a simple coefficient. A necessary condition is that the reactions should be simultaneous. In the combustion of powder in an ordinary gun this condition is very nearly satisfied, and accordingly the quantities of some of the products formed obeys the laws enunciated by Bunsen. Dr. Debus deduced from the analytical results published in Messrs. Noble and Abel's most excellent researches on fired gunpowder, as well as from the analyses of the products of the combustion of powder published by Bunsen and Schischoff, the following general results concerning the products of combustion—(1) the sum of the potassium contained in the potassic hyposulphite, sulphate and sulphide, stands to the potassium in the potassium carbonate approximately in simple proportions; (2) the carbon of the carbonic oxide stands to the carbon of the potassic carbonate also approximately in a simple proportion. From this, as well as from the relation of the sum of the potassium contained in the sulphide and hyposulphite to the potassium in the sulphate, it is possible to form a theory for the combustion of powder. There are several reactions between the constituents of powder when the latter is fired. Two of these are simultaneous; the way in which the others succeed each other cannot be accurately determined, as first, when a portion of the carbon is burned, potassic carbonate, carbonic oxide, nitrogen, and carbonic acid are produced. Simultaneously with this reaction another takes place—a portion of the saltpetre and the whole or a portion of the sulphur form potassic sulphate and carbonic acid. The action of still unburnt carbon and of free sulphur on the potassic sulphate, in a succeeding stage of the combustion, causes the formation of potassic sulphide and hyposulphite. On the ground of such considerations, the processes taking place during the combustion of powder can be represented by equations. Dr. Gladstone said one great

value of such a research was that it started other investigators, who, approaching it from different points of view, were able to obtain data not perhaps dreamt of by the original investigators. This observation applied to the inquiries of Messrs. Abel and Noble on the combustion of gunpowder. Those gentlemen dealt rather with practical results than with the conclusions to be derived from them. Dr. Debus, approaching the same subject from a more theoretical point of view, had been able to draw conclusions confirmatory of results he had obtained from some other reactions, to explain more fully what actually took place in the combustion of gunpowder, and to enter upon the domain of molecular physics. By the conjoint action of the chemist and the physicist, no doubt it would not be long before much more would be learnt about what takes place in chemical reactions.

#### THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

SOME American gentlemen visiting Paris last year became much interested in a Dioramic Picture on exhibition there, representing the "Siege of Paris" in the late war, and determined, if possible, to secure it for the American Centennial. This, the great popularity of the picture at home, rendered impracticable—but, after much negotiation, they bargained for a similar and better one, to be executed by French artists. The painting—which is now completed and en route to America—has cost, we are informed, exclusive of transportation, duties, and mounting, nearly 500,000*fr.* Colonel Lineard, of Paris, the originator of the picture, accompanies it to America.

A correspondent of "Appleton's Journal" thus describes the picture: I recently inspected the "Siege of Paris," now painting in the vast building originally occupied by *Les Pompes Funebres*, and destined for exhibition at the American Centennial. The great canvas is stretched flat upon the floor of the great building. As soon as a portion of the painting—which is worked up from miniature sketches in sections—of sufficient dimensions is finished, the surface is covered with paper and the completed part is rolled up, thus bringing a new and unfinished section upon the vast easel, and within reach of the artist's brush. The finished picture will be over fifteen metres wide, and about 880 feet long. It will be even finer than its prototype in the Champs Elysees, being taken from a far more advantageous point of view—namely, the position of the Prussian batteries on the heights of Châtillon, which overlooked all Paris and its environs, and from which a superb view of the whole city was obtained. A peculiar and attractive feature in this exhibition will be the introduction of superb life-sized figures, in papier mache, of men and horses occupying the foreground of earth in front of the canvas, by means of which the eye will insensibly be carried from reality to the painting—a perfect illusion. These figures are modelled with painstaking accuracy and ability, and are even startlingly lifelike. Special messengers were despatched to Meiz for the necessary Prussian uniforms, helmets, weapons, battle paraphernalia, etc.

The artistic portions of the work were confined to a corps of illustrious painters, among whom are some of the leading exhibitors at the *salon* of this year, and notably M. Betsellier, whose fine equestrian portrait of Marshal McMahon was so eagerly admired. Over four hundred sketches were painted to serve as models for the work.

Success in warfare depends on so great a number and variety of causes that it is a very dangerous thing to attribute too great weight to any one single cause, however important. But there can be no doubt that a good deal of the success achieved by the French Napoleonic armies must be attributed to their having adopted a new system of tactics, and one to which their opponents were wholly unaccustomed. The greater development of fighting in extended order, skirmishing in fact, which has, as we know, been of late years still more developed, was the new system of tactics alluded to, and this was resorted to—not invented by some military genius as some may have supposed—in the first place because there was no time to drill the troops into the stiff, formal, linear tactics of that period; and in the second place because there were still in the army many French officers who had seen the New England farmers adopt this very system with good results against British troops, who at that time followed Prussian models in most things. The superior intelligence and self-dependence of the mass of the citizens who were fighting *pro domo* in the American ranks over that of the Heaven-knows-how enlisted soldiers of the British army, who were fighting only for their daily subsistence, was no doubt what rendered this new-old system possible and successful. Under the pressure of, in many respects, very similar circumstances, the skirmishing system was therefore resorted to by the French in their warfare against Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, and with very good results.

THE Springfield "Republican" says: Admiral Porter's last report, in which he took strong ground in favor of torpedoes and rams, attracted a good deal of attention in Europe when it appeared, and is being rediscussed since the sinking of the "Vanguard." Porter's proposition was that ordnance and ironclads might as well be abandoned, that the vessel had become the real projectile and steam the impelling force. The British see the point now. Mr. Brassey, M.P., writes to the London "Times" on the vulnerability of their monster vessels, especially enveloped in the smoke of their own guns, to the action of powerful rams and torpedoes. The English folly of adding weight to both artillery and ships is costing a great sum, and will only be cured by the out-and-out loss of the whole of it.

THE Philadelphia "Telegraph" says: The news of the marriage of the widow of General Halleck to General Cullum almost took away the breath of Fifth and Madison avenue circles. Mrs. Halleck only recently returned from Europe to her handsome residence in Fifth avenue. She is very handsome and wealthy. She is a New Yorker by birth. General Cullum was a bachelor of seventy.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the Journal all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tallapoosa* has left Boston for Portsmouth, N. H.

THE arrival of the *Congress* at Naples is reported by telegram from Rome, October 12.

ENSIGN Wm. P. Classon has been examined and recommended for promotion to the next higher grade.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at New York on the 11th instant, going East.

THE *Powhatan*, with the monitor *Montauk* in tow, arrived at Norfolk, October 10, from New York.

ASSISTANT Paymaster W. W. Barry reported for duty on the *Onward*, at Callao, September 20th.

THE torpedo boat *Alarm* arrived at New York on the 12th inst. from Newport, R. I.

THE Retiring Board in the case of Major James Lewis, U. S. M. C., did not find him incapacitated for active service.

THE *Alliance*, at Philadelphia, is to go into commission about the 15th of November. Her destination has not yet been announced.

DESPATCHES received at the Navy Department from the Asiatic station report the health of the officers and crew on that station good.

THE *Triana* has relieved the *Fortune* as tender to the Naval Academy. The *Constellation* has been laid up at the Naval Academy.

A SPACE of ten thousand four hundred feet has been allotted to the Navy Department in the Centennial Building, for the display of its articles to be sent for exhibition.

THE *Seatara*, at New York, will proceed to sea from New York as soon as inspected. She is to make a special cruise to Para, Demarara, La Guayra, etc., and return to Port Royal, S. C., in about three months.

THE Board of Pay Officers, consisting of Paymasters George A. Lyon, W. Goldsborough, and L. A. Frailey, having completed the duties assigned it, was dissolved on the 12th inst.

THE *Rio Bravo* crossed the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, October 11, and is now on duty in that river. General Ord had visited the steamer, and considered her well adapted for service in the river.

REAR Admiral Reed Worden hoisted his flag on the *Richmond* at Panama, Sept. 25. With many of the officers of the *Richmond* and *Omaha*, he attended, on invitation, the inauguration of Senor Don Pablo Arokomena, the new President of the Republic.

A DESPATCH received at the Navy Department, October 12, announces the arrival of the *Brook* at Bermuda on the 6th inst., having left Norfolk on the 29th of September. She had a boisterous passage, encountering a strong gale from the south, followed by another from the east, with frequent squalls of wind and rain during the entire passage. After laying in a supply of coal she was to sail on the 8th inst. for Brazil.

THE Navy Department has received despatches from Rear Admiral Mullany, dated at Aspinwall, October 8. He reports the inauguration of the new President of the State of Panama, without disturbance of any kind, and that quiet seems fully restored on the Isthmus. The *Shavmut* was in port, as well as the *Worcester*—the former having arrived September 18th, after a passage of thirty-three days from Norfolk.

CAPTAIN W. B. Remey, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, has been ordered to sea as fleet marine officer of the South Pacific squadron. Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., stationed at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, has been ordered to command the marine guard of the *Plymouth*, now at Norfolk, Va., but his orders have been withheld until the completion of his duties as judge-advocate of a special court-martial.

THE *Gettysburg*, Lieutenant-Commander T. M. Green, which has been fitting out at Washington, has left on a special mission. After touching at Norfolk, to be examined in dock, she will proceed to the West Indies on the special duty of determining telegraphic differences of longitude (a continuation of the duty on which the *Fortune* was engaged last year), and verifying previous deep-sea soundings and surveys at various points. She will visit Key West, Kingston, Porto Rico, Barbadoes, St. Thomas, and places on the San Domingo coast.

THE Marine Clothing Board arrived in Philadelphia on Friday, October 8, and proceeded at once to the business in hand by visiting the Assistant Quartermaster's office, and inspecting the samples deposited there. The next day the Board visited the Army depot to inspect samples of materials employed in making uniforms for the Army as well as the manner of manufacture. After possessing itself of all needful information, it will return to Washington and make its report. If the recommendations of the Board, and the standards adopted, are adhered to, the long and well-founded complaint of bad clothing furnished the Marines will cease. The present samples are excellent, but the clothing issued hardly resembles them in color, much less quality. The trouble is all in non-conformity to samples.

A NAVAL court-martial, convened by Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, superintendent of the Naval Academy, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, has been in session at the Academy since the 28th ult., engaged in the trial of cadet midshipmen of the third class charged with "hazing" members of the fourth class on the 18th of September, the day of their landing from the practice



ship *Constellation*. The case of Cadet Midshipman Lovell H. Webb has been concluded, and those of Cadet Midshipmen C. A. Mayer, C. W. Garrett, J. J. Knapp, and Thomas Dickinson, all now under arrest, will probably be determined in turn. The court has apparently been very carefully selected, and consists of Commanders John A. Howell and W. Scott Schley, Lieutenant-Commanders M. Miller, B. H. McCalla, and John Schouler, and First Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran, judge-advocate. The Hon. Montgomery Blair and J. M. Wilson, John Randall, Esq., and others have been retained as counsel for the accused. The penalty prescribed by the act referred to is dismissal and ineligibility for re-appointment to the Naval Academy.

The Marine Corps is exhibiting gratifying signs of life. The Uniform Board has its work in the Government printer's hands, and it will soon be ready for promulgation. The Board to determine the standard of materials for clothing, has had several sessions, and will adjourn from Washington to Philadelphia to prosecute its labors. It is composed of live men, and much is expected of them. This Board will probably be closely followed by a Board to prescribe a code of regulations for the Corps as now possessed by the Medical and Pay Corps, and that Board by the introduction of bills into Congress for the improvement of the organization. In addition to Lieutenant Cochran's bill, one is being prepared by Colonel Broome, which contemplates changing the name of the Corps to U. S. Naval Artillery or Infantry. The "sea-roster," which was well nigh broken up by special duty assignments, fractional cruises, and "cobbling" of different kinds, is again being put in force, and a number of officers are to be ordered to sea at an early day. The fear of Congressional interference seems to be general among marine officers, and the necessity of doing something to rescue the Corps from its fallen state is admitted on all sides.

The reception of Admiral Wellesley on the British man-of-war *Bellerophon* at Newport, last week, was postponed on account of the storm. The vessel has arrived at Halifax. Eighteen sailors deserted from the vessel at Newport, and \$300 is offered for their arrest; the body of one of them was found in a fish-trap in the harbor. Admiral Wellesley was hospitably entertained by the Providence authorities. He visited the schools, Brown University and other places of interest, and returned to Newport, R. I., in the evening. Admiral Wellesley gave a reception on Saturday, about five hundred guests accepting his invitations. Among the officers of our Service present were Admiral Porter, Captain K. Randolph Brees, Surgeon J. M. Flint, Lieutenant Randall, Lieutenant-Commander Higginson, Professor Farmer and Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, of the Torpedo station; Captain D. P. Heap and General G. K. Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps; General Hunt, Surgeon Campbell, Major Randolph, Captain Van Reed, Lieutenant Baldwin, Lieutenant Sage, Lieutenant Willard, Lieutenant Wood and Lieutenant Hills, from Fort Adams; Lieutenant-Commander W. B. Hoff, in charge of torpedo boat *Alarm*, and Lieutenant Paine, of the same vessel; F. M. Barber, United States Navy, late in command of the *Alarm*; Colonel Prince, United States Army.

The Norfolk *Virginia* of Oct. 6th and 7th furnishes the following items: The *Canandaigua* is now being very thoroughly caulked, having staging erected around her sides. She will soon receive a four-bladed propeller similar to that of the *Ossipee*.—The *Ossipee* remains still in the dry dock, and the workmen are arranging to fit in her propeller.—The machinists and boiler makers are working at the *Plymouth*, and will probably be at work on her for a month to come.—A lot of boiler makers were put to work on the *Snowdrop*.—Commodore Hanson inspected the new machinery prior to being put up in the iron plating shops. He has also inspected the vessels at the yard generally. He has returned to Washington, being very busy at the Department there.—The court-martial has finished its labors, and is now awaiting orders from the Department.—Commodore Stevens will likely preside at the forthcoming court-martial to try some delinquent sailors.—A salute of eleven guns were fired at 9:30 A. M. from the *New Hampshire*, in honor of Commodore Isaiah Hanson, Chief of the Bureau of the Construction and Repair Department, who arrived by the Baltimore boat yesterday morning.—Lieutenant Scott, of the Marine Corps, was detached from the Navy-yard and ordered to take charge of the Marine Guard on the receiving-ship.—Commander Stanton is acting at the yard as captain and equipment officer in place of Captain Fillebrown, who is absent on leave. He performs these duties in addition to his own, as senior aid to the commandant.—The Harbor Survey and Advisory Board had finished their observations.—The usual weekly hop came off on board the *New Hampshire*, Oct. 6.

A DESPATCH from Panama, October 1, says: When Admiral Mulany, of the United States Navy, came over from Aspinwall, September 20th, and saw President Arosemena regarding the transit, he presented his views in writing, and expressed the hope that his Excellency would grant him an early reply. The correspondence that ensued has been published in the *Official Gazette*. The substance of the Admiral's communication, dated on board of the flagship *Worcester*, at Aspinwall, was as follows: "I have to inform your Excellency that, regretting the causes which led to discord between Panama and the Federal Government of Columbia, it is my intention to observe a strict neutrality between both parties, and avoid, if possible, any act on the part of my officers which might tend to lessen the sentiments of friendship which for so long a time have existed between the respective governments. My duty will be to interfere only in case the freedom of the transit is threatened or obstructed, or in order to protect the lives and properties of American citizens. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the measures of the authorities of the State, as it is their mani-

fest interest to do so, will contribute to make unnecessary any act on my part to assure and protect the transportation of passengers and cargo by the line of the Panama Railroad." The President returned a reply to the above on the 23d ultimo, assuring the Admiral that in all the domestic disputes in the State the transit had been respected, and that all foreigners remaining neutral in these conflicts had always been protected; that with respect to the placing of the troops there by the Federal Government no difficulty would be encountered, and that the relations between the latter and the State were entirely friendly.

A LARGE granite boulder from Kearsarge Mountain, New Hampshire, with a bronze tablet affixed, has been placed at the grave of Rear-Admiral Winslow, in Forest Hills Cemetery, West Roxbury, Mass., with the following inscription:

Rear-Admiral  
John Ancrum Winslow, U. S. Navy.  
Born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18th, 1811.  
Died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 20th, 1873.  
He conducted the memorable sea-fight in command of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* when she sank the *Alabama* in the English Channel June 19th, 1864.

This boulder from Kearsarge Mountain, N. H., is the gift of citizens of Warner, N. H., and is erected to his memory by his wife and surviving children.

In the fall of 1874, it was Mrs. Winslow's intention to have had a monument made from the granite of Kearsarge Mountain for her husband's grave, but finding the stone unsuitable for cutting she concluded to have a boulder from that mountain, and through the kindness of Colonel N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. House of Representatives, procured one of great natural beauty weighing 8,000 pounds. Colonel Ordway not only gave Mrs. Winslow's agent every facility for selecting the stone, but with the assistance of other citizens of Warner sent it to her free of all expense, and himself, on the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, took his team and brought the stone from Kearsarge Mountain and loaded it on the cars at Warner station, N. H., and it arrived at Forest Hills Cemetery on the 19th of June, 1875, and the eleventh anniversary of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight. The massive bronze tablet, without ornament save a moulding around the edge, is octagonal in shape, and covers nearly the whole front of the rock. The inscription, in very large raised capital letters, can be read at some distance distinctly. The memorial has been much admired "for its combination of strength and durability most appropriate for a naval hero."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

Chief Engineer George Sewell, to proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., and elsewhere, as may be directed by Professor F. A. F. Barnard, chairman of the Experimental Commission, to witness the experiments in steam boiler explosions, made under its direction.

OCTOBER 8.—Commander Byron Wilson, to duty at League Island, Pa.

Masters J. B. Murdock and J. H. C. Coffin, to the Coast Survey.

Master J. B. Hobson, to the *Canandaigua*.

Ensign Henry H. Barrell, and Cadet Engineer A. B. Willett, to examination preliminary to promotion.

Cadet Engineer H. T. Cleaver, to the *Plymouth*.

OCTOBER 9.—Captain J. C. P. De Kraft, as captain of the League Island Navy-yard.

Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan, to the Pawnee, at Port Royal, S. C., on the 16th inst.

OCTOBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. S. Dana, as executive on board the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, on the 16th inst.

OCTOBER 12.—Lieutenants Giles B. Harber and John C. Wilson, to the South Pacific Station per steamer of the 20th inst. from New York.

Master Henry T. Stockton, to the *Michigan*, at Erie, Pa., on the 30th inst.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

#### DETACHED.

OCTOBER 8.—Master D. H. Mahan, from the *Plymouth*, and granted four months' leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder, from temporary duty on board the *Blue Light*, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker A. A. Warren, from the receiving ship *Sabine*, and ordered to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailmaker Stephen Seaman, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, from the *Plymouth*, and placed on sick leave.

OCTOBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Train, from special duty connected with the Transit of Venus, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* as executive on the 1st of November next.

Lieutenant Charles A. Schelky, from the *Tuscarora* on the 1st November next, and ordered to the Portsmouth as executive.

Lieutenant L. G. Palmer, from the *Fortune*, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 12.—Master Wm. P. Clason, from the Pawnee, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Wm. M. Irwin, from the *Ossipee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett, from the Pawnee on the 16th inst., and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, from the Naval Station League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Plymouth*.

OCTOBER 13.—Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller, from the Richmond, South Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

#### PROMOTED.

Ensign Wm. P. Clason to be a master in the Navy from August 14, 1875.

Ensign Charles F. Emmerick to be a master in the Navy, from January 30, 1875.

Ensign Wm. M. Irwin, to be a master in the Navy from May 1, 1875.

Ensign A. J. Dabney to be a master in the Navy from April 6, 1875.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield to be a paymaster in the Navy from September 25, 1875.

Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from September 25, 1875.

#### REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lambertson to the *Colorado*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st November next.

The orders of Cadet Engineer H. T. Cleaver to the *Plymouth*, and placed on sick leave.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Pay Inspector George L. Davis for one year from the 1st November next.

To Chief Engineer Charles E. De Valin for one month from October 8.

To Paymaster George H. Griffing, attached to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H., for one month.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending October 13, 1875:

Francis Porte, ordinary seaman, September 5, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

James Smith, marine, October 3, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Wm. F. Chase, beneficiary, October 2, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

William H. Edgar, carpenter, September 27, at Key West, Fla.

(From the London Daily Standard, Sept. 30.)

## THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

THE court-martial met again yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and, after four hours' further deliberation, the accused and crews interested were summoned to the state cabin of the *Royal Adelaide*, in which the trial has taken place. On entering there were indications of the sentence about to be pronounced. The swords of Captain Dawkins and the other officers, which were surrendered at the commencement of the trial, lay on the table, with their points away from the chairman, an intimation that they were not to be handled again by the accused. When all persons present had taken their places, the Judge-Advocate General read the judgment of the court. After the formal opening, it states that the court, having heard the evidence which had been adduced on this inquiry and trial, is of opinion that the loss of her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* was occasioned by her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke* coming into collision with her off the Kishbank, in the Irish Channel, at about 12:50 on the 1st of September inst., from the effects of which she foundered; that such collision was caused, first, by the high rate of speed at which the squadron, of which these vessels formed a part, was proceeding while in a fog; secondly, by Captain Dawkins, when leader of his division, leaving the deck of his ship before the evolution which was being performed was completed, as there were indications of foggy weather at the time; thirdly, by the unnecessary reduction of speed of her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* without a signal from the Vice Admiral in command of the squadron, and without her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* making the proper signals to the *Iron Duke*; fourthly, by the increase of speed of her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke* during a dense fog, the speed being already high; fifthly, by her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke* improperly sheering out of the line; sixthly, by the want of any fog signals on the part of her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke*. The court is further of opinion that the cause of the loss of her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* by foundering was a breach being made in her side by the prow of her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke* in the neighborhood of the most important transverse bulkhead—namely, that between the engine and boiler rooms, causing a great rush of water into the engine room, shaft alley, and stoke hole, extinguishing the fires in a few minutes, the water eventually finding its way into the provision room flat and provision rooms through imperfectly fastened water-tight doors, and owing to leakage of ninety-nine bulkhead. The court is of opinion that the foundering of her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* might have been delayed, if not averted, by Captain Dawkins giving orders for immediate action being taken to get all available pumps worked, instead of employing his crew in hoisting out boats, and if Captain Dawkins, Commander Tandy, Navigating Lieutenant Thomas, and Mr. David Tiddy, carpenter, had shown more resource and energy in endeavoring to stop the breach from the outside by the means at their command, such as hammocks and sails—and that Captain Dawkins should have ordered Captain Hickley, of her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke*, to tow her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* into shallow water. That blame is imputable to Captain Dawkins for exhibiting want of judgment and for neglect of duty in handling his ship, and that he showed a want of resource, promptitude, and decision in the means he adopted for saving her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* after the collision. The court is further of opinion that blame is imputable to Navigating Lieutenant Thomas for neglect of duty in not pointing out to his Captain that there was shallower water within a short distance, and in not having offered any suggestion as to the stopping of the leak on the outside. That Commander Tandy showed great want of energy as second in command under the circumstances. That Mr. Brown, the chief engineer, showed want of promptitude in not applying the means at his command to relieve the ship of water. That blame is imputable to Mr. David Tiddy, of her Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, for not offering any suggestions to his Captain as to the most efficient mode of stopping the leak, and for not taking immediate steps for sounding the compartments and reporting from time to time the progress of the water. The court adjudges Captain Richard Dawkins to be severely reprimanded and dismissed from her Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, and he is hereby severely reprimanded and so sentenced accordingly. The court adjudges Commander Dashwood Goldie Tandy and Navigating Lieutenant James Cambridge Thomas to be severely reprimanded, and they hereby are severely reprimanded accordingly. The court adjudges Mr. Robert Brown, chief engineer, and Mr. David Tiddy, carpenter, to be reprimanded, and they are hereby reprimanded accordingly. The court imputes no blame to the other officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Vanguard* in reference to the loss of the ship, and they are hereby acquitted accordingly.

The court then immediately dissolved.

THE Dubuque "Times" Editor has been eating jerked buffalo meat sixteen years old, brought from the Plains in 1859. It is sweet and palatable as though dried this summer.



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The reports received by the French government  
on the military manœuvres and strategical operations  
of the different army corps state that the trials of the  
administrative services have been very satisfactory,  
especially as regards the clothing, equipping, victu-  
alling, and cantoning of the troops. Respecting the  
latter point, the people showed themselves ever ready  
to second the efforts of the authorities.

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#### AMERICAN TACTICS IN EUROPE.

TO American officers, who are generally not  
much troubled by different schools of tactics,  
but who use indifferently any that is prescribed  
them, without regard to the practice of other nations,  
the present state of manœuvres in the field in Eu-  
rope might be made an interesting and somewhat  
amusing study. For every one seems to be at sea  
over there as to the best way to put a battalion of  
infantry into action. Since 1871, the Prusso-mania  
has prevailed till recently with nearly the virulence  
of a century ago after the victories of the great  
FREDERICK, but with less reason. FREDERICK's  
tactics, the best of his day, had stood the shock of  
adversity as well as conducted to victory, and were  
therefore safe models for imitation, while the present  
Prussian school of tactics, raised to a fallacious repu-  
tation by successes mainly due to strategy and  
the concentration of overwhelming numbers,  
is full of defects, which reveal themselves  
when the system is tried by other nations. The  
careful and nearly faultless strategy of VON MOLTE  
and the Prussian staff has blinded the world to the  
defects of Prussian tactics, as regards the units of  
combat; and the huge German company, which has  
temporarily replaced the old and convenient Roman  
model—the century—bids fair to disappear in time  
to come, when armies are reduced once more to a  
reasonable per centage of the population, instead of  
absorbing, as they now do in Europe, a ruinous pro-  
portion of the productive interests of a country. It  
is the oversight of the essential difference between  
strategy and tactics that has caused most of the  
trouble which now seems to exist in Europe as to the  
proper handling of companies of infantry. In blind  
and unreasoning admiration of the success of the  
German arms in 1870-71, France, Austria, Russia, and  
Italy, have been hard at work ever since, copying the  
non-essential and faulty tactics of Prussia, and losing  
sight of the fact that their victories were gained  
mainly by strategy, logistics, and the concentration  
of numbers, rather than by tactical skill.

Especially in one point do the German tactics now  
reveal, in autumn manœuvres, etc., a grave defect.  
This is in the means provided for relieving and sup-  
porting skirmish lines. Under the system of four  
huge companies to a battalion of a thousand men,  
two companies form the first line of five hundred  
men, the other two supporting. In case of reliefs and  
supporta, the consequence is that the four companies  
become mixed up in great confusion, and the bat-  
talion commander becomes almost powerless.  
While this confusion did not result in much harm  
in 1870-71 during the flush of victory, it is easy to  
imagine what disasters must have ensued in case of a  
heavy reverse, with such a disorganized mob as a reg-  
iment would soon become under the German system. In  
the case of a brigade or division in several lines the  
number of jarring units becomes even harder to handle;

and these defects of the German system of supporta  
in Europe have lately attracted much attention.

It might be natural to suppose that in a given sys-  
tem of tactics, the country in which it originated  
would be most likely to supplement its defects and  
perfect its details; and in this case it happens that  
our own continent, which originated the employment  
of skirmishers a century ago, and still further de-  
veloped it in the Civil War, has supplied the remedy  
for European confusion in the employment of  
skirmishers. The latest French "order of combat,"  
which has been adopted to obviate confusion, illus-  
trates this. The men are formed into sections of six,  
and are fought by the numbers, the leading two be-  
ing supported in turn by the second and third twos,  
the front of each company being reduced to the  
necessary breadth. This order is very highly praised  
by our estimable contemporary the *Army and Navy*  
*Gazette* of London, which remarks, that "It is to be  
hoped that the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE" (the English  
Commander-in-Chief), "who has just returned from  
France, may be induced to adopt the French forma-  
tion; for at present we are without any system, and  
every general does that which is best in his own  
eyes."

American officers will recognize at once in this  
new "French" formation the simple and beautiful  
method adopted in our own revised tactics by Genera  
UPRON, denominated "Skirmishing by the numbers."  
The unit of our present system of tactics being the  
set of fours, by the orders "No 1 as skirmisher," or  
"No. 2" or "3" or "4" as the case may be, four suc-  
cessive reinforcements can be placed on any line with-  
out a particle of confusion, the men remaining a  
homogeneous mass under control of their own com-  
pany officers; and by manœuvring in two ranks,  
eight successive reliefs can be sent out. That this  
method should now be adopted in Europe is a great  
compliment to General UPRON and American military  
science in general. That it will work a revolution  
in the handling of infantry in future battles is very  
possible. It is certainly much more practical and  
simple than the cumbersome German method of forming  
company column of three platoons, and sending out  
third rank men to skirmish and be relieved or sup-  
ported by men of other squads and platoons, intro-  
ducing confusion from the very beginning of a  
contest. When the handling of dismounted cavalry  
has been equally developed in Europe on American  
principles, as now seems probable, we may be per-  
doned perhaps a little egotism in preferring the les-  
sons of our own experience, contemptible as they may  
be deemed by some military critics in Europe, even  
to the lessons of the Franco-German war, as far as  
tactics are concerned, however much we have to learn  
from the Germans in strategy and logistics.

WHILE in the direction of fire tactics we cannot be  
said to have much to learn to-day from Germany,  
there is another direction in which we may take les-  
sons with some advantage from the new Prussian  
Regulations. This is in a far more difficult and  
delicate sphere of action, the handling of cavalry in  
the tactics of shock. This branch of military science  
has always been the most difficult to master in the  
history of war from the earliest times. To the  
general who has known exactly how to handle it at  
the right moment, cavalry has always proved the  
right hand of victory, but with each advance in the  
range of missile weapons, its proper management  
has become a matter of greater difficulty.  
To empirical formulæ, to strict rules and regula-  
tions, the spirit of successful cavalry action has  
always been radically opposed. Its most successful  
leaders have been men either with a special genius  
for the arm or with long experience therein. To lay  
down rigid rules for the moment of a cavalry charge is  
difficult and almost impossible, but the new Prussian  
Cavalry Regulations, conforming in general features  
to those of the Austrians, and already described in  
the JOURNAL,\* go far towards explaining the general  
principles on which cavalry may yet be made to do  
the most decisive service on the field of battle.

It may be well to remind our readers that the talk  
so common now-a-days of the "impossibility" of  
sending cavalry against infantry, is not by any means  
due to the invention of breech-loaders. It dates  
back to the days of the long bow at Cressy, and was

\* JOURNAL of June 20th and October 17th, 1874.



in full force in the eighteenth century, before FREDERICK demonstrated its fallacy by the help of SEYDLITZ and ZIETHEN. It had its rise in the mis-handling of cavalry in various battles by men who did not know how to use it; and the ruinous cavalry charges of the Pyramids, Waterloo and Balaklava tended to confirm the idea in many minds that infantry was under all circumstances able to defy cavalry. The new Prussian Cavalry Regulations, carefully tested in the Autumn manoeuvres of the present year, hold on the point the following very sound doctrine:

In consequence of the rapid fire of the breech-loader, it appears imperative to attack not the front, but the flank and rear of the enemy's infantry. The ground must be utilised, as far as possible, to cover the advance, so as to gain the advantage of a surprise. Any favorable moment, brought about by unsteadiness and disorder, as well as by heavy losses, which presents itself, is to be taken advantage of with decision; the fatal "shot sphere" is to be traversed at a rapid pace; the attacks are to be made successfully in the most energetic manner in echelon formations. Special attention should be bestowed on the importance of keeping up the formation in two ranks in the attack, which is to be begun at least seven hundred yards from the enemy, and also during the actual charge. If the cavalry acts in this spirit, if it rides with firmness and determination, it will not fail to attain the same success as formerly.

These words contain the spirit of the great cavalry leaders of all time. It is no new thing for cavalry to charge infantry in flank and rear. A conspicuous instance of it appears in our own war under the handling of SHERIDAN in the valley campaign, and the result was immediate, overwhelming and decisive. We refer to the battle of Winchester, where a timely charge of cavalry, on the flank and rear of infantry, already engaged and wearied with long fighting, gained the first really decisive and fruitful victory of the war, to be instantly followed by its first vigorous pursuit. At Cedar Creek, also, the same use of the cavalry on the wings, flanking a disordered enemy, was attended with equally decisive results; and although these battles are supposed by some to be nearly forgotten now, they are just as worthy the attention of the military student as the bloodiest of those of the campaign of Sedan. They will especially bear quoting at the present day, when over admiration for the services of dismounted cavalry acting as riflemen has a strong tendency to mislead military students as to the greatest value of horsemen in battle. Mounted riflemen are capable of skirmishing stubbornly, of holding positions tenaciously, of acting in concert with infantry by enabling the latter to strike a decisive blow at an enemy's infantry which the horsemen have detained by their stubbornness. These uses of dismounted cavalry were well exemplified at Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, and throughout Lee's retreat to Appomattox in 1865. Single handed, dismounted cavalry have never yet won pitched battles nor turned the tide of defeat into victory. For the latter service, the charge of the horseman, with the weapons of shock—"armes blanches" as the French have it—can probably never be replaced by anything of equal value in fire tactics. In the future as in the past, for some time to come at least, there is every indication that the cavalier will still have to trust to sword and lance in the grandest moments of all, when handled by leaders like SEYDLITZ or SHERIDAN.

THE New York Tribune publishes a statement of its correspondent at Washington, that the accounts of Paymaster STEVENSON have been examined by the Treasury Department and a deficit of some \$54,000 found. The publication of such a statement is manifestly unjust, and the Fourth Auditor in permitting its publication is pursuing a course entirely unusual. It has not been the practice of the Navy Department certainly to give to the public, without thorough investigation, statements respecting the settlement or auditing of Paymasters' accounts, and we learn incidentally that the report of Paymaster STEVENSON's accounts being \$54,000 short did not come from that Department. Any one familiar with the settlement of the accounts of Disbursing officers knows that large sums are often suspended for want of proper approval of payments made, or in consequence of the non-observance of some regulation of the Accounting officers or the Navy Department. Yet for these suspended items, the Disbursing officers have made legitimate disbursements, and the funds have been used in the public service. The suspensions in the majority of instances are soon removed when proper explanation is made or regulation complied with. The publication of an officer under such circumstances

as a defaulter is cruelly unjust, and when it concerns an officer too far away to give prompt answer to the accusation, it adds the meanness of cowardice to the crime of injustice. Many honorable Pay officers in the Navy might be paraded before the world in the same unjust and injurious manner without the slightest grounds for it. We are satisfied that Paymaster STEVENSON is amply able, and has in his possession the necessary vouchers, to clear up the greater part if not all of the suspensions which are laid to him as a deficit.

It is officially reported to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, by Captain Andrew Johnson, commanding the *Minnesota* at New York, that Mr. James S. Barron, a merchant of New York, requested permission to award prizes of \$15 and \$10 in gold, to the two boys under instruction on board that vessel, who since their enlistment had made the greatest improvement in professional studies.

An examination before the permanent board in these branches resulted in the nomination of Harry Q. Estabrook, of Maryland, who enlisted June 7, 1875, for the first prize, and John Reilly, of New York, who enlisted April 30, 1875, for the second. These lads are reported as having not only made the most rapid progress in professional branches, but as standing unblemished in their record of conduct and usefulness. The commanding officer of the *Minnesota* has advanced them to the 1st class. Estabrook is the son of a widow, and Reilly of a private in the Marine Corps.

The reports from the *Minnesota* and other vessels generally, indicate success thus far in the experiment of training-ships to raise up seamen for the Navy. The boys, with a few exceptions, seem well satisfied with their position, and give little trouble to the officers and instructors under whose charge they are placed. This system, recently adopted, bids fair to produce a change in the character of our future seamen, which cannot fail to work to the advantage of the Service.

THERE is a report in Paris, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the French government intends to create another Marshal, there being at present only four officers in possession of the bâton—Marshals MacMahon, Bataillon d'Hilliers, Canrobert, and the much-abused Leboeuf, who was so sadly mistaken as to the state of the magazines when the late war broke out. M. Thiers, when in office, offered a bâton to General Trochu, in consideration of "the heroic defence of Paris," but the ex-President of the Government of National Defence had the good sense to decline the, no doubt, coveted dignity. Had he forced the German lines, then it would have been another affair; but Paris had to capitulate. If a bâton is given away, it will probably be bestowed on General de Ladmirault, who has distinguished himself on many occasions, and has been acting as Military Governor of Paris ever since the war. The number of Marshals has perhaps never been so low. Under the first Empire, there were not twelve Marshals on active service, representing the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and four Marshals, not on active service, representing the four cardinal points of the compass? We may add that up to the present the title of Marshal has not been bestowed by the Republic—even the first Republic, which produced many remarkable officers, eschewed the bâton which was offered neither to Bonaparte, Hoche, Dumouriez, Kellerman, or Marceau. If there be a dearth of Marshals in France, there are no Admirals, the last on the list, Admiral Trehouart, having departed this life about a year ago, leaving behind him nothing but Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals. The French navy, therefore, has no officer at present ranking with a Marshal. Apropos of officers in the French navy, we may mention that by a recent decision of Admiral Montaignac, nineteen Captains of twenty-five years' service, but who had not reached the limit of age, have been placed on the Retired List. It is said that the officers thus sacrificed to suit the convenience of the Budget intend to appeal against this decision to the Council of State. According to the law an officer is not bound to retire until he is fifty-eight years of age, and one of the officers now removed is only forty-five—the average age of the nineteen victims being fifty-two.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Des Moines, Iowa, gives the following as the true and veritable history of the President's speech at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee:

"The fact is, it was almost an impromptu speech. During the afternoon the President had given a reception to the school children in the Opera House, when a scene met his gaze which would have awakened enthusiasm in the heart of any American citizen. From the Opera House he took a carriage for a drive through the city. By his side sat Judge Cole, of the Supreme Bench, who has great pride in the capital city and the culture and refinement of her citizens, and especially in her public schools, which are really worthy the pride of every citizen. During the drive, in which the school buildings were viewed, the topic of public schools was discussed by the party, after various

political questions had been talked over. The President expressed himself very earnestly upon the subject, and seemed anxious to impress his views upon those with him. The wish was expressed that he would give them to the public. The President replied that if he had time he would prepare them and present them at the reunion that evening, as he expected to be called on to say something, and he knew of no subject more impressed upon his mind just then. The drive was cut short, and the President taken to Judge Cole's residence at 5:30, and, during the thirty minutes preceding supper, on four sheets of commercial note paper, he hastily pencilled the speech which has set the nation agog. There was but one change from the original draft. The words, 'But we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war,' were interlined after the speech was written, and with a different pencil from that first used. In another place he changed the word 'Government' to 'institutions.'"

THE Herald correspondent, in his account of the German autumn manoeuvres, says: "Quartermaster General Meigs arrived in time to watch the three days' manoeuvres on the Katzbach. General Meigs leaves Liegnitz pleased with the courtesies he has received at the hands of the Prussian officers and full of admiration for the manner in which the manoeuvres were carried out. Colonels Woodruff and De Lancy Floyd-Jones arrived at the same time, but in a private capacity, and attended the manoeuvres for the first two days on the Katzbach, leaving Liegnitz for Berlin. It is to be regretted that our Army was not more fully represented at the manoeuvres. Even Turkey had two official delegates; Sweden three, Italy three and England six, and the Prussian government would, doubtless, have sent more invitations or accepted more guests had the demand been earnestly made."

At a stated meeting of the Boston Commandery of the Military Order held at the Parker House, Boston, on Wednesday evening, October 6, the following were duly elected Companions of the Order of the first class: First Lieutenant Horatio S. Libby, Boston; Lieutenant Rufus Waterman, Jr.; First Assistant Engineer Levi R. Greene, Boston; Commodore Edward F. Nichols; Colonel Charles E. Hapgood, Boston; First Lieutenant Samuel E. Chandler; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene F. Sanger; Major Everett Lane, Boston; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James G. C. Lee, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Boston; Brevet Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, Captain (retired), U. S. Army; Captain George S. Follansbee; Captain Frederick B. Doten; First Lieutenant Henry G. Dorr, Boston; Commander Charles H. Loring, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Commander Charles E. De Valin, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant-Colonel Eben Hutchinson; Captain Jeffery Hazard, Providence, R. I.; Captain Edward Sherwin, Boston; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Wales, Boston; Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Sherwin, Boston; First Lieutenant Andrew J. Nichols, Natick, Mass.; Second Lieutenant David S. Denton, Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Kent Cross, Boston.

At a stated meeting of the New York Commandery held at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, October 6, 1875, the following candidates for membership were tallied for and elected, of the first class: First Lieutenant William G. Wise, Auburn, N. Y.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Broome, Major U. S. Marine Corps; Captain Albert O. Cheney.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands.

COMPANY B, Jackson, Miss., October 4, 1875, writes: A man is confined and tried by either a general or garrison court-martial and sentenced. While serving the sentence of a general or garrison court-martial he escapes from confinement. If he is recaptured, can he be tried for desertion? Please answer, as there has been much dispute about it, and oblige. ANSWER.—We should not recommend you or any friend of yours to try it on.

VIGILANTIA, October 8, 1875, writes: In your issue dated October 9 you made a slight error in your account of the fall meeting at Creedmoor. Mr. W. J. Oliver, who won the "Lafayette and Rand" gold medal, is not a member of the Twenty-second, but is a sergeant in Company G, Twenty-third regiment Brooklyn. ANSWER.—We are much indebted to you for calling our attention to an error of the press.

H. S. M. writes as follows: 1. A man re-enlists (from a three years' term) December 1, 1870, and draws pay at the rate of \$16 per month (as private) to June 30, 1872, the date at which the pay was reduced to \$13 per month, under G. O. 51, A. G. O., 1872. Subsequent to June 30, 1872, he being in the fifth year of his continuous service, and to December 1, 1872, and drawing but \$13 per month (nothing retained), is he entitled to be credited with \$3 per month retained pay from July 1 to December 1, 1872, the date on which he commences drawing "\$3 per month for five years continuous service," under the act of August 4, 1854? 2. How much retained pay would he be entitled to on his final discharge December 1, 1875? ANSWER.—1. By section 3 of the act of May 15, 1872, he was entitled to three dollars a month (\$1 retained) additional pay, the same as those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment. From December 1 he was entitled to \$3 a month (\$1 retained) for his complete term of five years. 2. On his final discharge his extra pay should be from July 1 to December 1, 1872, at the rate of \$3 a month, and \$3 a month thereafter. The law of May 15, 1872, prescribes the retention of only \$1 a month from re-enlisted men under the act of August 4, 1854.

MARINE writes: I am a private marine who deserted on the 16th of August and was returned to Marine Barracks on the 4th of September, and restored to duty without trial. My old clothing accounts were reopened, but when I came to sign accounts for the quarter ending October 1, I found I was to receive pay only for the last twenty-six days of the quarter. Now what I wish to ask is, whether I must lose my pay from the 1st of July until the time I deserted, or whether I can claim it. By answering me the above question you will greatly oblige me. ANSWER.—It seems to us that you have got off very easily as it is. You might have suffered a much more severe punishment. Our advice is, let well alone, and do not provoke a trial that cannot but end badly for you, on your own showing. In common with too many other deserters who are constantly writing to us, you do not seem to be aware that you have committed a very contemptible offence by deserting, but are willing at once to begin a litigious struggle for some supposed rights of your own against a Government that you have confessedly defrauded. You do not seem to be aware that desertion, *ipso facto*, forfeits the soldier all due to him at the time of his discharge. If our soldiers and marines would only learn to hold the crime of desertion in the contempt it merits, we should not be troubled as we are by letters from deserters wishing to profit by their crimes. A deserter is a poor cowardly creature, who ought to be "sent to Coventry" by all honest soldiers who do their duty, for by his shirking, he makes their work doubly hard. Could we only see this principle ruling the conduct of men in our Army and Navy we should soon lose the stigma which now belongs to our service of having more deserters than any service in Christendom. Let us have no more litigious letters from deserters.



## MODERN FORTIFICATIONS.

We present this week, to the readers of the JOURNAL, a condensation of one of the most charming, and at the same time practical, books of modern times, devoted to military science. We refer to *L'Histoire d'une Fortresse*, by M. Viollet-le-Duc, a gentleman who has for many years stood at the head of the architects of France, and whose *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Francaise* and *Dictionnaire de Mobiliers* are the best text books now in print on the subject of Gothic Architecture. M. Viollet-le-Duc has of late obtained an equal celebrity in France as a colonel of engineers, in which capacity he served with excellent results in the defence of Paris. In *L'Histoire d'une Fortresse*, the author has traced the supposititious fortunes of a little neck of land forming a rocky promontory at the junction of the Saone and the Cousin. Naturally the key of a portion of the defence of France, while Alsace and Lorraine remain in German possession, the author gives us in his memoir the history of a series of fortifications and the sieges suffered by the same, all taking place on this same triangular promontory, against enemies advancing from that direction. The first struggle commences with the advance of the Gauls, expelling the old Neolithic savages of Western Europe, about 600 years before Christ. The valley of the Saone is then called the Land of Ohet. The poor savages take refuge in the promontory to escape the Gauls, but are finally subjugated, and the Gauls erect their first Oppidum on the promontory. Two hundred and fifty years after, comes the first siege, in which the valley Gauls, commanded by a wise chief called Sigild, end by repulsing the German invaders and raising the siege, which is conducted by brute force, without skill. Two hundred and fifty years later, the same Oppidum, now flanked with towers and provided with a citadel, is besieged by a small but well disciplined Roman army under one of Caesar's lieutenants, named Titurius. The latter goes quietly to work, raises a mound against the Oppidum and takes it almost without loss, the besieged standing no chance against skill and engineering. This chapter contains the best and clearest description of a Roman siege we ever read. After the siege, Caesar turns the Oppidum into a Roman fortress, and it is finally made into a city by the Emperor Julian and heavily fortified with stone walls and towers. It is then called Juliana. In the sixth century the Franks attack the Burgundians therein. The latter are now enervated by the decline of the Roman Empire. The siege progresses in their favor at first, the Frankish kings Childebert and Clotaire trying assaults, and being repulsed. Finally, a Roman engineer is given charge of the siege and he quickly brings it to a close by mining, Juliana being taken and destroyed. The fourth siege is in the twelfth century, the place being now called La Roche Pont, the fortress a feudal castle. This siege is conducted best by the defence and is finally raised. The castle of La Roche Pont is then merged again in the fortified town of La Roche Pont, and fire artillery modifies its defence. The fifth siege takes place 1478, and shows how sieges were carried on in the days of Gonsalvo de Cordova, with rude culverins and venglares. This time La Roche Pont is taken, after a skillful defence, and the amelioration produced in warfare by chivalry, then just expiring, is shown by the treatment of the vanquished. In the early sieges, a massacre invariably followed a victory. This time the garrison marches out with the honors of war. The presence of foreign mercenaries is also noticed. The sixth siege illustrates the attack and defence of the times of Gustavus Adolphus. It is poorly conducted; and La Roche Pont, being well defended, beats off its enemies. It is finally fortified by the great Vauban, and its seventh and last siege takes place in 1814, after the Napoleonic disasters. It is well defended, and the defence shows how a good engineer with brains can disconcert a poor one by leaving routine. The town only capitulates finally with the fall of Napoleon. This is the last siege. The concluding chapter is supposed to be written by an invalid captain of engineers, left at Roche Pont wounded, the place not being attacked by the Germans, against whose long range artillery it could not have held out for forty-eight hours. We are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. James R. Osgood and Co., for the use of the illustrative cuts accompanying the excellent translation which they have published, entitled "Annals of a Fortress," and which every military student ought to possess, for both pleasure and profit. Captain Jean makes the following observations on modern fortifications:

Attack implies a shock or onset; defence is a resistance to this onset. Whether a piece of ordnance discharges a ball against a plate of iron, or a casing of masonry, or an earthwork; or an assaulting column climbs a breach, the problem is substantially the same; in either case we have to oppose to the impulsive force a resistance that will neutralise its effect.

When there were no projectile weapons, or their range was inconsiderable, only a normal resistance had to be opposed to the shock—a man to a man—or if the effect was to be rendered certain, two men to one. But when projectile arms acquired a longer range, the position of the attack and defence became a question of importance. Thus were evolved for combatants in open ground the elements of tactics, and for fortification, arrangements of a more and more complicated character.

It is evident, for example, that when it came to a close engagement—a hand-to-hand struggle with an adversary; if the latter found himself placed behind a circular enclosure, the obstacle that protected him would give him a considerable advantage—an advantage that could only be compensated for by renewing the attack.

To make this very simple principle intelligible at a glance, suppose (Fig. 1) a circular enclosure containing forty defenders separated from each other about a yard apart; a hand-to-hand struggle can only be carried on

with a number equal to that of the defenders—or nearly so—and these under cover. It is no use for the assailants to assemble as at A, they can only present a front equal to that of the defence, and if this is energetic, the triangle a, b, c, will be effective only at c.

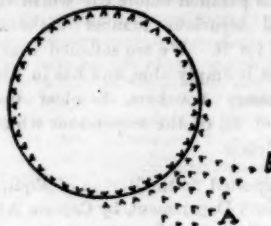


FIG. 1.

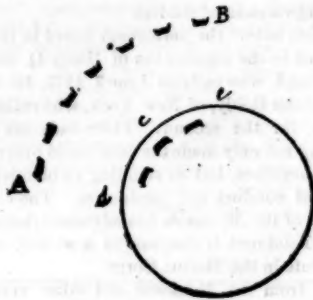


FIG. 2.

But let us suppose the attacking body to possess projectile arms (Fig. 2), and instead of encountering the circular enclosure, the assailants to set up their engines between A and B within fair range. They will overwhelm the segment d, e, c, of the circle with projectiles, while the defenders will be able to oppose only an inferior number of engines to the convergent fire.

To compensate in part for this inferiority the defending party adds appendages to the enclosure (Fig. 3 A), which allow an almost equal front of defence to

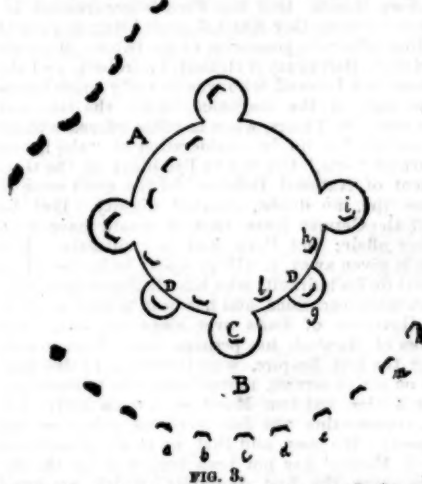


FIG. 3.

be opposed to the attacking front, as regards the number of projectile weapons, and very superior in point

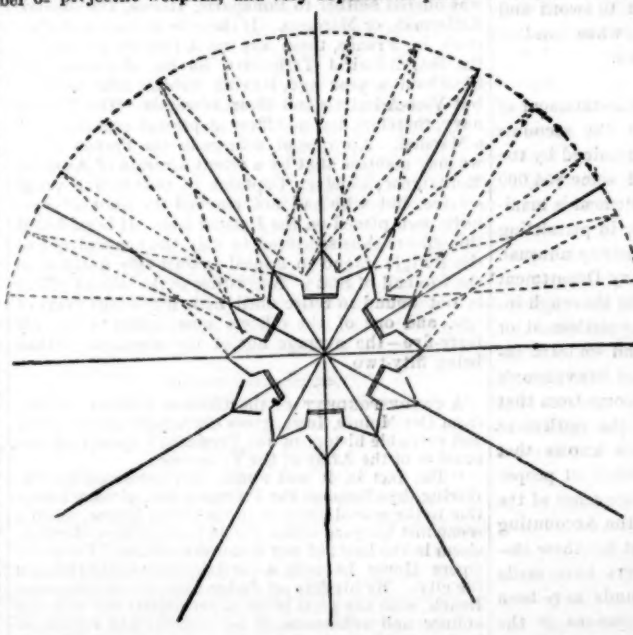


FIG. 4.

of elevation and protection. But the attacking force will thus naturally arrange its engines as seen at B. Thus the projectiles sent from a, b, c, d, e, converge upon the salient c. The defence adds the new appendages d, n, and if the engines are well protected, it can

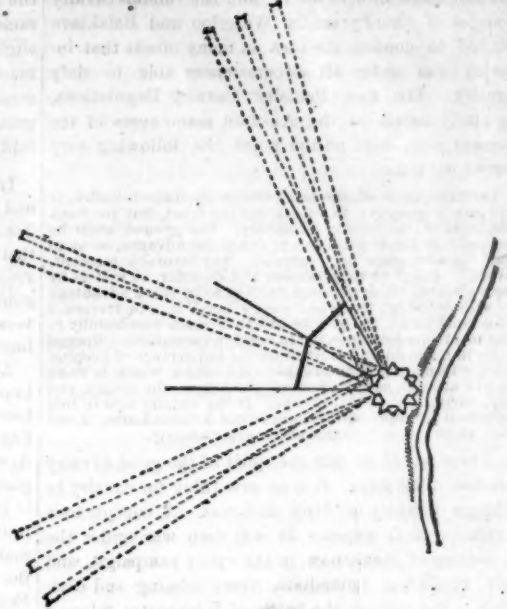


FIG. 5.

make the projectiles g, h, i, converge on the engine x and crush it, secondly the projectiles l, g, h, on engine m and destroy it, and so on.

Besides, these appendages have the further advantage of giving side views over the circumvallation itself and masking its foot.

This principle regulates and will always regulate attack and defence; distances alone modify its applications.

Vauban, and most of the engineers who were his rivals and successors, had resolved the problem in view of the range of the artillery of their period.

Suppose a hexagon (Fig. 4), fortified according to Vauban's first method, it is evident that all the parts of the circumference of one thousand, and even one thousand eight hundred yards, are commanded by the curtains, the faces of the bastions and the demi-lunes. If the fortress stands in a level country, the enemy cannot occupy any point in that circumference without being exposed to its fire. To raise his first parallel and first batteries, he would have to begin his works at the limit of the range of the rampart guns, and he must erect these batteries sufficiently near the place to enable their fire to tell upon the defences—i.e., at eight or nine hundred yards. At this distance the curtains could be swept, the faces and flanks raked, and the parapets thrown down. As the projectiles reached either point blank, or under an angle of about 10 deg. when the ball rebounded, the besieged could protect himself against it for a very considerable time, and keep his own artillery intact.

But as the range of siege pieces in the present day extends to eight or nine thousand yards, the conditions both for the besieged and the besieger are very different. Hence (Fig. 5) the enemy raises his batteries on two or three fronts of the circumference, taking advantage of the rise in the ground, a wall, or a wood to project his works, and when all is ready, he unmasks these batteries, and covers a segment of the fortress with a quantity of explosive projectiles, which, reaching it at an angle of 25 deg. to 30 deg. burst, no matter where—the distance not allowing an aim at flanks or faces in particular—the besieger being in fact unable to distinguish them. Supposing the besieged able to maintain his artillery and reply, exposed as he is to the deluge of iron on his face and flanks, he has to aim at eccentric points which may vary, to whose position he has no clue but the smoke of the guns, and at an enemy, who, taking advantage of an indefinite amount of space to make his arrangements and shelter his men, is completely free. But to maintain his artillery and preserve his men and munitions, the besieged has only a space relatively limited to move in; he is soon encumbered with debris of all kinds, every movement is difficult for him, and he has not even room to repair damages. He fires himself out to no great purpose. If the attack has maintained its fire at a long range for several days, it has introduced such confusion into a great part of the defences, that in two or three nights afterwards the first parallel may be commenced at about one thousand yards; it may be well armed and protected by batteries en retraite and trench-shelters, so



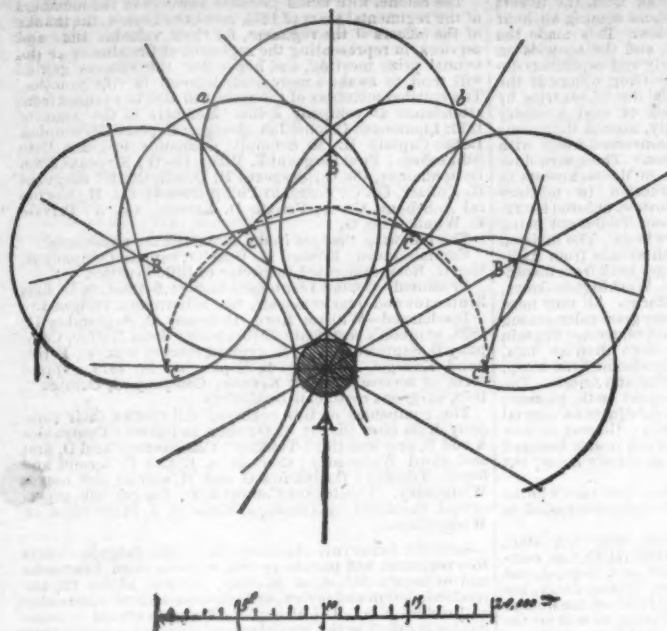


FIG. 6.

as to discourage sorties and allow of an advance to crown the covered ways.

In what state are the works of the besieged by this time? The flanks of the bastions are as much damaged as their faces, the demi-lunes are untenable, and the ditches partly filled up; disorder and confusion prevail on all sides. No breach is practicable, certainly; but all the works are seriously injured on three or four fronts, and at one thousand yards distance, a breach may be made, and that a wide one. The garrison may sustain the assault to the last, and sell the possession of the *débris* of its work dearly; but in this case the final result is not doubtful.

In proportion to the length of the trajectory, therefore, the defence must remove its defensive arrangement from the centre of the place. If each front of Vauban's defence was about four hundred yards in length, it ought to be from thirteen to fourteen thousand yards now (Fig. 6.) That is to say, the side of the hexagon which was four hundred yards—i.e., from one salient of a bastion to another—should be fourteen hundred yards. Let A be the main body of the fortifications on a plain suppose; forts will be erected at B and C, the zone of action of each of these works being eight thousand yards, they will protect each other and cross their fires without the possibility of their projectiles falling into the fortress if any of them should be in the power of the enemy.

This extension of the fields of defence may, according to the nature of the ground, be divided into two zones with a central nucleus. (Fig. 7.)

The interior zone would consist of permanent works, forming an *encintée de préservation*; a line of forts at intervals sufficiently strengthened, in case of war, by field works. The exterior zone would be fixed by occupying strategic points well chosen and considered beforehand, forming small camps protected by temporary works, and affording security to a numerous army, whose manœuvres the enemy could not espy. The expenditure entailed by such a system of defence is unquestionably enormous. But as respects this question there is to all appearance an unwillingness to realize exactly the new state of things produced by artillery of long range.

The expenditure involved in the successive systems of defence from ancient times downwards has been a continually increasing one. The wall built round Paris by Philippe-Augustus, would not cost, the running yard, as much as that of Charles V.; the latter, again, must have been less expensive than the bastioned fronts of Louis XIII., and these again would be far from necessitating the outlay (i.e. estimated by the running yard, and reckoning detached forts) occasioned by the fortification of Paris under Louis Philippe. Similarly the mounting of four or five trebuchets, and the movable towers required for attacking a fortified place before fire artillery was employed, cost less than the manufacture of the artillery used at the siege of Turin in 1535. The latter again would be far less costly than the French and English artillery at the siege of Sebastopol. Whereas at the time when smooth-bore guns were used a place might be attacked with about sixty pieces, five times the quantity are needed now; since it is necessary to operate over a much more extensive area. War is therefore a game which tends to become more and more costly, and especially siege warfare. Are we then to conclude that nations will become disgusted with warfare on account of the frightful expense it involves? This is not probable.

At the present day, as in times past, that which costs most is defeat. With forty millions well laid out in France, before the war of 1870, and from forty to eighty millions spent in the war itself, we probably should not have had to pay the four hundred millions which this war cost us, and we should not have lost two provinces which are certainly worth still more than that sum. Parsimony in military preparations, in times of serious change, such as ours, is ruinous.

The Germans asserted that by the possession of Alsace and a part of Lorraine we had a hold upon Germany. Now their country is almost dovetailed into France. The future will show whether that will greatly benefit them. In 1870 and 1871 we saw what

could be accomplished by the little fortress of Belfort; which was perhaps the only one among our strong places possessing guns of long range, and a garrison well commanded and determined to defend itself. It persisted in maintaining the offensive over a circle of from twelve to sixteen miles, thanks to a few rifled cannon with which the ramparts were furnished, and which protected sorties through a radius of three to four miles. For a month it hindered the planting of siege batteries; and, in spite of a bombardment of seventy-three days, the town had only four of its houses burned. This defence is instructive, and shows that the old defensive system has had its day. During the siege the batteries of the besieged hardly suffered at all, and had recourse to indirect firing—that is, they fired over the barracks from the gorge of the castle without seeing the mark, but regulating by observation. This indirect firing, which took no account of the plan of the crests of the defence, and which thus enabled a powerful fire to be directed to any point, without regarding the faces, produced a great effect on the batteries of the enemy, who, on his side, could not see these guns, and did not know how to regulate his fire. The question, therefore, remains undecided; and, though a long range enables the attack to envelope each work more decidedly with its fires, each battery of the besieger may be subjected to the fire of a greater number of guns by the defence.

Permanent works should, however, only be established with the utmost circumspection:—1. Because they require a very considerable outlay. 2. Because they are necessarily familiar to, and for a long while studied by the enemy, who takes his measures accordingly. The important point is to possess an accurate acquaintance with the ground to be defended, and only to establish permanent works in second line, and on points incontestably favorable for defence, supposing an artillery of even a still longer range than the present. Every centre to be defended should therefore possess works sufficient to prevent a surprise; and in addition at a distance of six to eight thousand yards, a line of forts, crossing their fires if possible, or at any rate connected by strong batteries; and lastly, at a distance of about four thousand yards, positions previously examined and known, suitable for placing very simple works of field fortification, but which at a given moment may offer a resistance sufficient to permit movements on a grand scale—and delay the formation of an enemy's batteries.

#### A CAMP OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: If you should take the trouble to note upon any map of this country the intersection of the line of longitude 106 deg. 20 min., with latitude 46 deg. 9 min., you would most likely (if the map was a late one) see the location of this camp.

Camp Lewis was first established in 1874, and occupied during that summer by a company of the Seventh Infantry, under command of Captain Constant Williams.

Its object is the protection of the road recently opened from Helena, M. T., to Carroll, M. T., on the Missouri river.

During the past summer the post has been enlarged, and its present strength is two Companies (G and K), Seventh Infantry, Captain George L. Browning commanding post and G Company; Lieutenant Geo. H. Wright, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, commanding Company K, and Post Adjutant A. A. Surgeon C. A. Hart, Post Surgeon.

The camp is very regularly laid out and pleasantly located on Big Spring, or Trout Creek, the principal branch of the Judith River, near the base of the Snowy and Judith Mountains.

Game of all kinds is abundant—buffalo, elk, black and white tail deer and mountain sheep abounding, while bear and mountain lions are found in the mountains by those who have lost any. The camp has been entirely supplied with fresh meat from the game killed by officers and men, many of whom are successful hun-

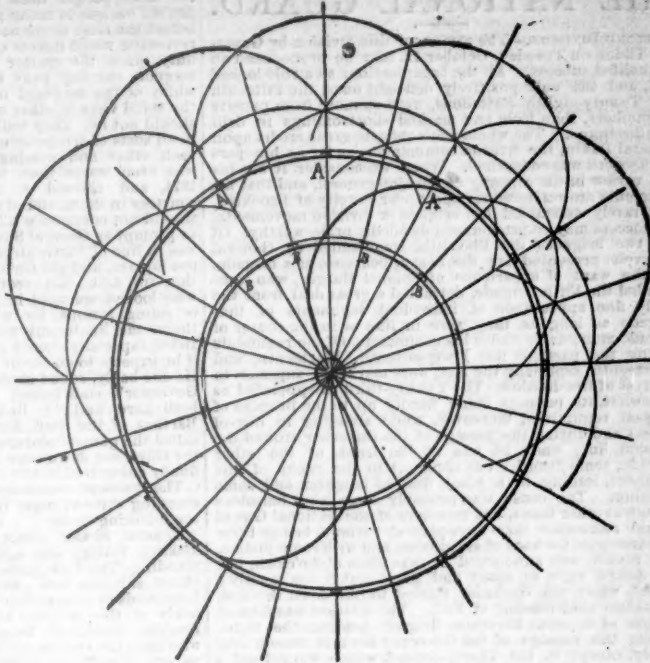


FIG. 7.

ters. Fishing is good, but gets to be monotonous; members of the command have in one day caught as many as one hundred and eighty pounds, while eighty pounds is only a fair catch; the fish are mostly trout weighing from half a pound to three pounds.

Hunting, fishing and base ball have been the favorite amusements of the companies, and it is but fair to say they excel in all.

We have been honored this summer with more distinguished visitors than usually fall to the fortune of such remote posts as this.

In the early part of July a war party of Sioux (the Agent having no use for them just then,) appeared suddenly one morning in the vicinity of the camp, evidently after the herd, which they failed to get, but unfortunately they found three recruits just joined away from the camp hunting, and killed them before relief could reach them; they also wounded Private Davis, of Company G, who was fishing a short distance above camp.

As soon as the alarm was given the troops were quickly under arms, and Captain Browning and Lieutenant Woodruff went out with the larger portion of the command to the succor of the men known to be absent, while Lieutenant Wright with such men as could be mounted, six or eight in number, went rapidly up the creek in pursuit.

The first mentioned party not being mounted were unable to overtake the savages or to reach the hunters in time to save them. All that they could do was to bring in their bodies; but Lieutenant Wright, with his mounted party, was more fortunate, and overtook a portion of the Indians, and after a lively fight killed two or possibly three, and captured several horses, guns, revolvers, etc. The recruits, Weaver, Harrison and La Reux, who were killed, were buried near the post. *Requiescat in pace.* Your duty done, may an honest, just Government revenge the death of you who had sworn to defend her.

Since their first foray the noble (?) Red men have two or three times made their appearance on the hills adjacent to the post, but upon the slightest demonstrations from the troops have fled to more congenial climes.

The mounted detachment of the post, which was largely increased after the first appearance of the Indians, has been actively employed and under the command of Lieutenant Woodruff has scouted the country north and south of the Carroll road thoroughly.

Our Regiment and District Commander General John Gibbon paid the camp a welcome visit in August, while on a scout through the Judith basin with a Cavalry and Infantry detachment from Fort Shaw.

The General camped near us three days, and then went up the Mussel-shell Valley, the Sioux wisely keeping out of the way. The Hon. Secretary of War, with Generals Marcy, Forsyth, Strong and Gillespie, also honored us while en route from a visit to the Geysers of the Yellowstone.

Colonel Otis, Inspector General of the Department, inspected the post during the summer, and Colonel Ludlow, of the Engineers (may his shadow never grow less), with a scientific party, among whom were Mr. Dana, of Yale College, Messrs. Grinnell and Wood, spent a day or two with us while gathering information of this very interesting and comparatively unknown country.

Altogether our stay has been a most pleasant one, and I think officers and soldiers have enjoyed it, at least such has been the experience of

CAMP LEWIS, M. T., September 25, 1875.

COLONEL Mosby narrowly escaped injury, perhaps death, from a stray bullet, which struck a railroad car in which he was riding on the Virginia Midland Railroad on Monday afternoon.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—The review of this division by Governor Tilden on Tuesday, October 12, may be pronounced an unqualified success. All the organizations as a rule looked well, and the only positively deficient ones, the Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Battalions, were so more from paucity of numbers, than from any marked shortcomings in drill and discipline. The whole affair reflects great credit upon General Dakin, the division commander, as far as his part of the work was concerned. When we consider it was his first review in the capacity of a major-general, and that his regiments are scattered far apart over the city of Brooklyn, and rarely assembled for brigade or division movements, his success may be pronounced decidedly praiseworthy. Of the two brigades the Eleventh, commanded by General Meserole, presented far the best appearance as a brigade, for the want of experience of Colonel Burger, who commanded the Fifth Brigade, detracted a great deal from the really fine appearance of individual regiments of that brigade as long as they were in line or in the course of brigade manoeuvres under his command. Of the regiments during the passage the Forty-seventh, Thirtieth, and Fourteenth, especially the last, were markedly superior to the rest of the division. The Twenty-third disappointed us somewhat, its passage being hardly up to the promise of its past reputation, moreover, while standing in line of masses and during the passage of the Governor around the division line, when he was at the front of the other brigade, some disorder was apparent in the ranks of this regiment, leading to a great deal of laughter and some cheering. The cause was probably some joke, harmless enough at other times, but members of the National Guard should remember that boys-play at reviews brings them into disrepute for want of steadiness, and with some justice. The review was announced to take place at 3 o'clock, but the delays were so many and great that it was exactly 4 o'clock when the Governor started to ride down the line, his salute commencing at 3:47. The division was formed in line of masses, Eleventh Brigade holding the right. During the passage of the Governor the men were pretty steady, except in the Thirty-second, where we noticed a good many hands moving up to brush off flies. Governor Tilden had a very nice horse, but it led him into many troubles, displaying a very praiseworthy zeal for investigation of the appearance of individuals in the various regiments, and anon, starting on a private waltz of his own, regardless of the Governor's proper place in the ceremony of review. From this it happened that some irreverent reporters asked whether the Governor had secured a permanent engagement as orderly to General Dakin, his position at times being fifteen paces to the rear. After the inspection, however, he managed to keep him quiet by feeding him lumps of sugar out of his coat pocket, a decidedly imprudent practice, as it spoils horses, besides rendering them liable to the toothache. The bands in Colonel Burger's brigade started too soon, and the presentation was spoiled thereby. The passage was very handsome in both brigades, and we did not notice a single decidedly bad salute, although one or two were somewhat bungled.

The passage took place in the following order: General Dakin and nine staff, looking remarkably handsome and saluting very well. General Meserole and eight staff, their appearance spoiled by the very ugly hats which they still wear in the Praise-God-Bare-Bones style; their salutes were perfect.

Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen, eight commands twelve files, with very nice band and good drum-major. The Forty-seventh came first, and deserved to come first, for it was second to none, salutes, alignments, and marchings being all as good as we ever saw them in any regiment.

Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel Ward, eight commands sixteen files. Compared to most regiments the Twenty-third looks well; coming after the Forty-seventh, on that day at least, it did not appear to advantage. There was nothing decidedly wrong, but alignments were not so steady, nor salutes quite so smart.

Thirty-second, Colonel Roehr, eight commands twelve files. This regiment lost distance at least fifty yards, its band was poor and not well conducted by any means, the drum-major saluting very badly. Colors did not droop and officers salutes were poor.

The Kronscher Troop, three platoons of eight. They looked and rode about as poorly as we ever saw cavalry, even in New York militia.

Colonel Burger, commanding Fifth Brigade, with five staff, looking and saluting very poorly, and out of time.

Thirtieth Infantry, Colonel Jourdan, eight commands twelve files. The Thirtieth was on its mettle, expecting to move into its new armory that day, the Governor having promised to assist at the inauguration. We can say that it fully equaled the Forty-seventh in alignments, marchings, and salutes.

Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel McLeer, eight commands of twelve files, the colors being in the fifth company. Except for this error, the Fourteenth carried off the honors, the marching and alignments being superb, and the appearance of the men the most soldierly in the division. They attracted the largest share of popular applause, and when Colonel McLeer, who has but one arm, dropped his bridle and executed the salute with the hand, loud cheers were called for and given with a will for the Fourteenth.

Twenty-eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel Obernier, eight commands of eight files, with many blank files at that.

Fifteenth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Meyenburgh, six commands of eight files. Both these regiments were on a par with each other, and below par of the division. They should decidedly be consolidated and put under an officer like Colonel Roehr, of the Thirty-second, who would soon bring them into better order.

Ringgold Horse Guards, Captain Sandhusen, five platoons of eight men each, looking and riding a little worse than the Kronscher Troop, who are bad enough. Captain Sandhusen has mistaken his vocation.

Thus terminated the review of the infantry and cavalry. The artillery consisted of Battery A, Captain Schlig, with four brass six pounders, sixty-two men and three officers; Battery B, Major Timmes, four six pounders, seventy-six men, four officers; and the Gatling Battery Horse Artillery, four Gatlings, forty-two men, four officers.

Batteries A and B are respectable, but not remarkable. The Gatling Battery was excellent in every respect, and attracted universal admiration with justice.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—On Wednesday, October 13, this command was reviewed by Governor Tilden, and the fact of its following so close on the heels of the parade and review of the Brooklyn Division, invites to a comparison of the merits of each as shown in the manoeuvres and arrangements for spectators, and for securing order. The police arrangements in New York were much the best. There was an ample force, and no trouble with the crowd, which in Brooklyn was far beyond the capacity of the twenty-two men detailed. The other arrangements were far better in Brooklyn. There was no reviewing stand, but the press members were admitted to the front of the crowd by the reviewing point, and the police tried to give them a good chance. In New York there was a fine stand put up, to which admittance was supposed to be by ticket, but as tickets were issued to

far more people than the stand would hold, the tickets proved useless to many people, even those coming an hour before the time announced for the review. This made the reviewing stand tickets a perfect farce, and the sentries on duty made the matter worse by surly and capricious demeanor, turning away some and admitting others at the whim of the sergeant in charge. The line of sentries by the stand were in other respects models of what a sentry should not be. They walked slouchingly, carried their arms in all sorts of irregular manners, and conversed freely with each other and passing acquaintances. The guard duty was even worse than noticed by us in Massachusetts in 1874, and showed a lack of instruction in military courtesy in the matter of salutes. The review, ordered for 3 p. m., did not commence till 3:30. Governor Tilden not being as prompt as General Shaler has always been. The division was in line of battle stretching up Fifth avenue from Madison Square, and the Governor did not get back from inspection till 4:10. His escort was made of Washington Greys, who looked splendid in their new uniform. All they need is riding lessons, for we only saw one good rider among them, the Lieutenant commanding first platoon. Captain Baker especially should go to Dicke's more than he does, if he expects to do credit to his really handsome little troop. He sits badly, round shouldered, stooping and unsafe. The Governor's staff looked well. We noticed with pleasure both here and in Brooklyn, Colonel-Adjutant-Corporal Bartlett of the Staff, Ninth and Seventh. He may be now called the genteel pluralist. General Knox nearly knocked the Governor down once by means of an unruly horse, but finally conquered in the strife.

The passage commenced at 4:15, the Governor's horse standing without sugar this time. The regiments passed in the following order:

General Shaler commanding division, with ten staff, looking, riding, and saluting well. General Varian, commanding Third Brigade, with six staff, not so good, one officer saluting late. Seventh Infantry, Colonel Clark, ten commands of twenty-four files. They carried off the honors fairly at the moment of passage, marching as well as the English Household Brigade, by the testimony of officers who have lately returned from England and who stood near us, one of them an ex-officer of the English line. This is high praise, but well deserved, for the passage was faultless. Colonel Clark's riding might be altered to advantage, however. He hangs over the pommel too much. Ninth Infantry, Colonel Hitchcock, ten commands of sixteen files. The Ninth has improved wonderfully, but suffered by comparison with the Seventh. The commanders of the third and ninth companies saluted badly, and all commenced far too soon, marching thirty yards or more, sword down, instead of twelve as the tactics direct. The marching and alignments were good and steady. Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott, eight commands of twelve files. The Eighth were at their best, and their drum-major handled his staff better than any in the whole division. All the officers saluted too quick, as in the Ninth, but in other respects the regiment was well up to the mark. Fifty-fifth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling, six commands of ten files. The Fifty-fifth spoiled the whole brigade. Salutes were bad, non-commissioned staff worst of all.

General Ward, commanding First Brigade, with seven staff. Everything was good here, except seats on horseback. Too much stooping. Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward, eight commands of twelve files. The Twelfth disappointed us in its passage. Alignments were decidedly unsteady and wavering. Sixty-ninth, Colonel Cavanagh, only six commands of twelve files. The passage of this regiment was bad, marching very bad, alignments worse, salutes bungling, and the major fighting his horse. It would not, Colonel Cavanagh. You ought to pick up, or you will run down your regiment to zero. Twenty-second, Colonel Porter, eight commands of sixteen files. The Twenty-second, at the moment of passage, disappointed us as much as the Twelfth. Well enough for an ordinary regiment, but not up to the standard of last March. Too much wavering. Seventy-first, Lieutenant-Colonel Chadwick, eight commands of twelve files. Their passage was only second to that of the Seventh, and far the best in the brigade. Seventy-ninth, Colonel Laing, six commands of twelve files. They looked and marched nearly as well as the Seventy-first, which is high but deserves credit.

Second Brigade, General Vilmar, with seven staff. The best riders and handsomest staff in the division, without any exception. New uniforms may have helped it, but they eclipsed the rest in appearance entirely. Eighty-fourth Infantry, Colonel Conkling, seven commands of from eight to ten files, unequalled. Passage fair, but unsteady. Fifth Infantry, Colonel Spencer, in full uniform; afraid of his horse; ten commands of twelve files; no color salute; poor passage. Ninety-sixth, Colonel Stauff, eight commands of ten files. Passage very bad. Eleventh, Colonel Umbekant, eight commands of ten files. The best passage in the brigade, every one doing very well. The color bearer dipped his colors three times, for some unknown reason, but doubtless meant well.

Batteries B and K, each with four 6-pounders, with no prologues; alignments very poor; in column of platoons; passed badly. The rear of the column began to trot while in front of the reviewing officer. Klein Troop of Cavalry, two platoons of twelve in single rank; passage only fair; riding not as good as it might be. Washington Greys, two platoons of twelve in single rank; looked splendid in uniform, but rode badly. The Klein Troop had their carbines slung in a way decidedly not that prescribed in the Tactics; and how they mount and dismount with guns in that fashion, is a puzzle. They had left their slings at home. The Greys closed the review. Altogether the Second Division was more even in merit than the First. There are fewer very bad organizations, and the standard is equal. Take out the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first, and the average of the other New York regiments is far below that of Brooklyn. Take out the Seventh, and Brooklyn is even with the rest named. The Second Brigade spoils the division at present. It sadly needs reorganizing. The Fifty-fifth spoils the Third Brigade. If the Sixty-ninth does not mend their ways they will spoil the First Brigade, before they have done, but we are sure that they will mend their ways. They know their duty well enough, but are getting lazy.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—In compliance with instructions from General Headquarters, the names of the following officers and soldiers, who have qualified as "Marksmen" at Creedmoor, on September 16, 1875, are hereby published. They will be entitled to wear the marksmen's badge, which will be issued by the State in a short time. Marksmen: Colonel Henry Edward Roehr; Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger; Captain George Ross; Captain Christopher Lutz; Captain H. M. Schmidt; First Lieutenant J. M. Otto; Orderly Sergeant Otto Schneeloch; First Sergeant F. Miller, Co. G; Sergeant John Bottenhauser, Co. G; Sergeant H. Dosch, Co. E; Sergeant J. Kupfer, Co. H; Sergeant F. Pabst, Co. L; Sergeant D. Cordes, Co. H; Corporal A. Schenk, Co. A; Corporal E. Hoff, Co. A; Private D. Kreuter, Co. A; Private J. Roeh, Co. A.

Company commanders will have the names of the "Marksmen" of their companies posted in their company rooms and exempt them from detail.

The colonel with much pleasure conveys to the members of the regimental team of 1875, mentioned below, the thanks of the officers of the regiment, for their valuable time and services, in representing the regiment at Creedmoor at the annual prize meeting, and hopes that the success gained will tend to awake a more lively interest in rifle practice. The enlisted members of the team will also be excused from attendance at company drills. Members of the team of 1875: Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger; Captain Christopher Lutz; Captain H. M. Schmidt; Ordnance Sergeant Otto Schneeloch; First Sergeant F. Miller, Co. G; Sergeant John Bottenhauser, Co. G; Sergeant H. Dosch, Co. E; Sergeant H. Kunzer, Co. C; Sergeant Philip Bossert, Co. H; Corporal A. Schenk, Co. A; Private D. Kreuter, Co. A; Private E. Wunder, Co. G.

The following changes in the command are announced: Commissioned—Edward M. Wunder, captain Company A, vice G. Ross, appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Promoted—Second Lieutenant Robert Spitzer, to be first lieutenant and quartermaster, vice Scharmann, resigned.

Discharged—William Kern, Company B, September 11, 1875, surgeon's certificate of disability; John Walter, Company B, September 11, 1875, expired term of service; Ferdinand Knoegel, Company B, September 18, 1875, expired term of service; Joseph Kramer, Company G, October 2, 1875, surgeon's certificate of disability.

The companies of this regiment will resume their company drills after the 1st of October, as follows: Companies A and B, first and third Tuesday; Companies C and D, first and third Wednesday; Companies E and F, second and fourth Tuesday; Companies G and H, second and fourth Wednesday. Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger will superintend the drills on Tuesdays, Major M. J. Petry those on Wednesdays.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—In compliance with Brigade Orders this regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Monday, October 13, for the annual inspection and review, at Tompkins Square. Assembly at 1 o'clock p. m. The attention of commandants of companies is called to the importance of thoroughly instructing all new members in the manual of rifle practice. Recruits should not be transferred from the school of the soldier to the school of the company until they are entirely familiar with the use of the military rifle, and have had considerable practice at the rifle range in the armory. In this connection, the commandant desires to especially commend the devotion to the interests of this regiment of those officers and members who by their superior marksmanship, and by their extraordinary success at the recent military matches at Creedmoor, have reflected honor upon the regiment. To the following named officers and members, composing the team and reserve for 1875, this regiment is indebted for military distinction in this particular: Captain J. C. Abrams, captain of the team; Captain C. F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Sergeant J. L. Price, Sergeants J. P. Burrell, T. L. Cameron, D. Chauncy, Jr., W. B. Coughtry, W. A. French, J. Le Bontillier, Corporals F. S. Gardner, T. W. Linton, E. H. Sanford, Privates J. W. Gardner, H. H. Meday, J. P. M. Richards, S. Schwartz and F. E. Scrymser.

In compliance with Circular No. 8, Inspector-General's Department, requiring the publication in orders of the names of all marksmen the following list, prepared by the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, is published:

Marksmen Ranked by Scores.

RANK.	COMP.	NAME.	RANK.	COMP.	NAME.
Corporal.	H	E. H. Sanford.....	Private..	I	H. B. Dominick...
Sergeant..	A	James P. Burrell.....	Private..	A	J. J. McKenna....
1st Lieut.	A	H. I. Hayden.....	Private..	G	J. P. M. Richards..
Corporal.	B	T. W. Linton.....	Private..	K	F. E. Scrymser....
Captain..	G	James C. Abrams.....	Private..	I	L. H. Schultz.....
3d Lieut.	F	W. B. Band.....	1st Sergt.	F	D. Appleton.....
Sergeant.	I	D. Chauncy, Jr.....	1st Sergt.	H	James L. Price....
Sergeant.	C	L. Living-ton.....	Private..	B	F. H. Schenck....
Sergeant.	E	T. L. Cameron.....	Corporal.	I	F. P. Marshall....
Private..	B	S. T. Hubbard, Jr.....	Sergeant.	A	W. A. French.....
Sergeant.	H	John Le Bontillier....	Private..	C	John G. Bent.....
Private..	I	S. C. Martine.....	Captain..	F	W. Houghton....
Private..	H	John B. Holland.....	Private..	I	A. Dominick.....
Sergeant.	W	B. Coughtry.....	Private..	C	H. P. Carington....
Corporal.	G	F. S. Gardner.....	Private..	S	Samuel Schwarz....
Private..	K	J. W. Gardner.....	Private..	B	J. L. Kellinger....
Private..	F	B. J. Smith.....	Private..	H	H. H. Meday.....

Being thirty-four marksmen. There are also ninety first class men.

**TARGETS.**—By a late paragraph in Galignani we are informed that the Germans shot nearly as well as the Swiss at Stuttgart this year, although three years ago the Swiss were far ahead. The matches were all at short range, standing. The Swiss papers are seriously alarmed at this, Swiss prestige as riflemen being endangered. They ascribe it to two causes—I. The Germans expend 100 rounds per man annually in target practice; II. The Swiss militia have lately increased the size of their targets, avowedly "to encourage recruits," and have thereby "lowered the former high standard of national rifle practice seriously." Something of the same sort has latterly obtained at Creedmoor, as our readers are aware. After adoption of the 40-inch target, the same as that adopted in England, for third class, and when complete uniformity all over the world was at last secured, the size of the short range or third class target was on a sudden and without notice increased to 2 1-4 times its previous size, and the value of shots raised in proportion to "encourage recruits." The bad effects of this change are not yet seen, because of a want of comparison with English scores; but some day, when a similar contest to that between Germany and Switzerland arises between our own militia and the English volunteers at short range, in large numbers and not with a single picked team, and on the small not the large target, it is obvious that the English chances to our own will probably be very nearly as 2 1-4 is to 1, at the most useful range of all. It has been urged on this side of the water by partisans of the change referred to, that the English admitted "any position" into short range contests because they found the 40-inch target too small, but the records of the English N. R. A. show no such argument or statement, which is founded on the opinions of individual marksmen, and unofficial. The reason officially assigned for the change was that the accuracy of modern fire at short range had made the standing position in the battle field impossible in practice, and that it was useless to confine the men to positions which they would not use in action. In class firing, under the Hythe Regulations, the old positions are still maintained in England, to accustom the men to firing under any circumstances, but the size of the target is not increased for that reason. It is to be hoped that when Creedmoor adopts the canvas targets it will restore the unwisely abandoned 40-inch target, to encourage a better standard of rifle shooting.

**YONKERS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The inauguration match of this association took place at Morsemere range on Saturday, October 9, at 1:30 p. m. It was open to members of the association, with any military rifle; distance, 500



yards; rounds, 10; h. p. s., 50; position, any, with face to the target. Entrance fee, \$2. Two sighting shots were allowed at each range. Ties were all shot off, and five points deducted from scores of special rifles. First prize, a landscape telescope, \$50. Second prize (open to annual members), a life membership, \$25. The scores in this match were as follows:

Frederick Shonnard.....	33	E. L. Morse.....	21
Henry Quinn.....	33	H. L. Garrison.....	17
Douglas Smyth.....	32	W. Underhill.....	16
John Bodine.....	23	B. Koch.....	14
Edward Connell.....	22	M. H. Ellis.....	11
J. S. Clark.....	10		

The tie between Shonnard and Quinn should not have been a tie, as Quinn made a miss. It was shot off, and Shonnard won.

A match at 500 yards for any rifle, ten shots, gave the following scores: Smyth, 43; Bodine, 41; Ballard, 39; Quinn, 38; Shonnard, 36. It will be seen that Old Reliable is not at his best at 500 yards. Mr. Smyth beat both him and Ballard with a Remington military rifle, State model and cartridge.

**SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—Company drills are to be held weekly at the regimental armory on the evenings designated until further orders, to commence at 8 and terminate at 10 o'clock p. m.: Monday, Companies A and B; Tuesday, Company C; Wednesday, Companies E and G; Thursday, Companies D and F; Wednesday, Company H, at their armory, Fort Richmond, S. L. The drum corps will assemble for instruction at the regimental armory every Friday, from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m.

The following changes in this command are announced, all having passed the regimental board of examination: Alfred C. Molloy to be ordnance sergeant (original); Company A—First Sergeant John Syme; Company B—First Sergeant Duncan McPherson, Corporal William B. Forrest, Corporal Malcolm Colquhoun; Company C—First Sergeant William U. Bertholf, Sergeant Thomas Mahon, Sergeant William W. Inglis, Sergeant Archibald Trimble, Sergeant Owen A. Gilchrist, Corporal Andrew Paton, Corporal John C. Holtz; Company E—First Sergeant William Hamilton, Corporal William Mundle, Corporal Peter H. Hally, Sergeant Alexander Munroe; Company F—Sergeant Andrew Bauner, Sergeant Thomas V. Paterson.

The following non-commissioned officers of Company D are reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders: Corporals Wm. Bunn and Edward Coughlan.

The board of examination, consisting of Captain W. C. Clark, Captain John Munro and Lieutenant Henry Hutchinson, will meet at the armory every Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m., until further orders, for the examination of all non-commissioned officers of this regiment who may be ordered before it. Upton's U. S. Infantry Tactics (Revised Edition, 1874) will be the text book for this examination, and non-commissioned officers will be examined in the school of the soldier, the school of the company, and the duties of guides in the school of the battalion.

**EIGHTH BRIGADE.**—This brigade will assemble for drill, review, and inspection, in the city of Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, October 14. The commanding officers of the Twenty-first regiment and Battery A, Artillery, will report with their commands fully uniformed, armed and equipped, to the brigade commander at the Twenty-first regiment armory, promptly at 8 o'clock a. m. The command will be reviewed and inspected by Major-General Husted, commanding Fifth Division, on the grounds of the Hudson River Agricultural and Driving Park Association, at 2 o'clock p. m., previous to which, the time will be occupied by company, battalion and brigade drill.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Creedmoor employees, markers, etc., have formed themselves into a club called the Creedmoor Rifle Guard. They are to have a match October 19, and a little supper in the evening.

—The Fifth Brigade, of Brooklyn, finished class firing October 9. The Thirtieth took four men into first class; the Fourteenth took six; the Twenty-eighth took four.

—The review of the Second Division was attended by General Shaler and several of his staff. We also noticed General Villmar, Colonel Umbekant, Colonel Parker, and others. General Dakin and most of his staff returned the compliment next day.

—The Turf, Field and Farm have offered three cups for winter practice at Conlin's gallery, next door to Park Theatre. They will be shot for with sporting rifles, 22-cal., three pound pull of trigger, ten shots, on every alternate Thursday from the Forest and Stream badges.

—Major Duffy, the new field officer of the Sixty-ninth, expects to work hard this winter. Cavanagh, Dempsey, and Duffy make quite a team when they get going, and the drills this winter need a good deal of general scolding for the proper enforcement of tactical points.

—The Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Tuesday evening, October 27, at 8 o'clock, in full fatigue uniform (white gloves), for annual inspection and muster. Recruits—October 4, Augustus B. Carman, proposed by Corporal H. G. Morris; October 4, E. J. Whitlock, Jr., proposed by Private L. Q. C. Van Riper.

—After the First Division review, General Shaler and staff entertained the Governor at the Army and Navy Club, and the general made an excellent speech, pleading for encouragement for the National Guard. Governor Tilden in reply admitted that he had been astonished at the excellence of the review. A better one of the division we never saw, with all our minor fault-finding. Generals Varian, Ward and Villmar, with their staffs, were presented to the Governor. General McCook, of Sherman's staff, Generals Owens, J. J. Bartlett and McMahon, were present.

—The Second Brigade of the Rhode Island militia went into camp at Providence, October 13. The camp was named "Camp Henry Lippitt." Major-General Walker reviewed the brigade at 11:30 a. m. on that day, on Field, corner of Cranston and Dexter streets, and the First Brigade on Dexter Training Ground, at 1:30 p. m. Governor Henry Lippitt, Commander-in-Chief, reviewed the division at 3 p. m.

—The Inspectors of Rifle Practice who are not yet marked were kindly invited to Creedmoor last Saturday to take their badges if they could, but none of them made their appearance. The vacating of a few commissions would help these gentlemen to a realizing sense that an Inspector of Rifle Practice is appointed for a specific purpose, and cannot be allowed to swell the list of useless and inefficient staff officers that now "cavort" around on lamb-like chargers at parades and reviews, while religiously abhorring work on other occasions.

—The Crouch Bull's-Eye Badge lingers along at Creedmoor. Only seven entries last Saturday. Canfield took the badge a second time with 19 bull's-eyes out of 45; Farwell, 17; Hyde, 15; Geiger, 14; Bruce, 11; Rathbone, 10; Crouch, 9. The scores were in different order. They were: Farwell, 177; Canfield, 176; Hyde, 167; Bruce, 163; Geiger, 160; Crouch, 138; Rathbone, 112. The Bull's-Eye Badge, when it is finally won, stands a small chance of being renewed, as its matches have decidedly lacked popularity.

—The American Rifle Association expect to open Glendrake range about the 1st of October with a match for the Twenty-seventh Infantry. The day after will be the second match for the de Peyser badge, at 300 yards, standing; military rifle; third class target; Wimbledon pattern. This was won in February by Captain Robbins, of the Seventh, and there are many others who want to take it from him. It is open only to National Guardsmen, in uniform, with State model rifle. Five shots; two

sighting shots. It is by far the handsomest badge offered in any National Guard match, being something different from the old conventional jumble of targets, muskets, and spread eagles.

—The Board of Directors of the N. R. A. have awarded Corporal Sanford, of the Seventh, the Steward binocular glass for the highest aggregate score in the State, First Division, and Gatling Matches, being 115 out of a possible 125, or an average of 4.90 points per shot. Mr. F. Hyde, of the Remington employees, takes the Lord Burg telescope for the best aggregate in the Short, Middle, and Long Range Matches, being 176 out of 205, or an average of 4.37 points per shot. Major Falton tied Mr. Hyde on his scores all the way through, and the tie was only decided by the fewest inners. Mr. F. J. Rabbeth takes the Steward Aneroid Barometer for the best score in the second stage of the Long Range Match, 44 out of 50. The Seventy-ninth and Twenty-second have another protest this year about the Gatling, which is expected to come to a decision on Monday, October 18, at a special meeting of the board.

—The Turf, Field and Farm Badge brought out only thirty-eight entries on Saturday, October 8, to eighty-eight a month ago, and the top score was one point lower. This comes of colder weather. It has, however, improved the lower scores, and we have no more strings of ducks eggs at the bottom, where even our sweet friend Mr. Sweet hit the target five times out of ten. We are rejoiced to see that Mr. Truslow, spite of all the hard usage he has received from fortune, continues to shoot, and, with marked improvement, hitting the target eight times out of ten, and making the respectable score of twenty. Before he has done he will win the badge, for he has pluck, and none will rejoice more than we shall, if we do chaff him occasionally. The badge was taken by W. S. Elmendorf, score 48 out of 50. The other scores were: Greve, 43; Strymer, Allen, French, and Perry, 41; Farwell, 40; Fisher, 39; Crouch, Bruce, Burton, Clark, and Huntington, 38; Price and Chauncey, 37; Captains Perry and Robbins and General Meserole, 36; Ross, Madison, Gardner, Scott, and McFeeley, 35; Dutch, Gourlay, and Rathbone, 34; Cass and Story, 33; Holton and Perley, 31; Farley, 30; Volck, 27; Truslow, 26; Sweet, 12; Coughtry, 13, retiring at fifth shot.

—Thursday, October 7, witnessed the first competition at Conlin's Shooting Gallery for the new series of Forest and Stream Badges. These differ considerably from the old badge, which was shot for with hair trigger rifles at an inch bull's-eye, 75 feet distant, on a string measurement. The new badges are three in number, two in gold, one in silver. They are shot for at 115 feet, on a Wimbledon target scaled to the proportions of the gallery, with ten shots, h. p. s. 50. This match when shot with an ordinary sporting rifle, with three pound pull, is a very close imitation of shooting for the Turf, Field and Farm Badge at Creedmoor before the targets were altered, the only condition about being the recoil. If demands just the same skill, and the Forest and Stream Badges present excellent opportunities for practice in off-hand shooting. The first class badge is for scores over forty, the best taking it; the second is for those between thirty and forty; the third for all below thirty. These three classes encourage beginners to compete, and make a good precedent for similar matches. Mr. Klein took first prize, score 48; Hamilton second, score 40; Whitley third, score 39. Each badge must be worn three times before possessing absolutely. Contests on Thursday evenings from 5 p. m. to midnight.

—Mr. Fritz Scheel, of the Fifth, wants to get out of jail. He got in for about \$80, fines for non-attendance. His counsel is Mr. Wehle, and he has brought up Fritz on habeas corpus from Ludlow street, on the plea that Fritz is an alien and not liable for duty. His volunteering out a hole in this argument, and Mr. Wehle proceeded to assert that the State laws prescribe that members of the State militia must be citizens, and that as Scheel was a foreigner he could not be legally a soldier. This is an old delusion of German lawyers and militia officers in this State. It turns on their mistaking the old State Regulations got up by a board of officers, for laws. The Military Code is a law, and makes no mention whatever of the question of citizenship. At present Mr. Scheel remains in Ludlow street jail, where Judge Lawrence has remanded him, reserving his decision. The impudence and unblushing fraud shown by a man who has voluntarily enlisted out of service by pleading allegiance ought to be severely reprobated in the National Guard. Such a man is as utterly contemptible as a deserter. N. B.—Judge Lawrence has since decided that Scheel was legally enlisted, under section 18 Military Code, even though no citizen nor having declared his intention. His volunteering settles it. He also overrules objections to the warrant of commitment, as the jailor's duty is prescribed therein. The question of Scheel's alleged ignorance is dismissed. The judge will hear further testimony Monday. Mr. Wehle has appealed to General Term, Supreme Court.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of September, 1875:

Seventh Brigade—Frederick H. Jackson, lieutenant-colonel and A. A. G.; R. Livingston Luckey, major and inspector; Augustus M. Voorhis, major and engineer; Frederick Shonnard, major and I. R. P.; Edward P. Corwin, captain and Q. M.; Peter B. Vermilya, captain and C. S.; Thomas D. Husted, captain and A. D. C.

Ninth Brigade—John D. Brooks, major and I. R. P.; Clement H. Warren, captain and ordnance officer.

Sixteenth Brigade—Frederick D. Hills, captain and ordnance officer.

Twenty-first Brigade—Charles F. Blood, brigadier-general.

Thirty-first Brigade—S. Douglas Cornell, lieutenant-colonel and A. A. G.; John A. Holloway, major and inspector; G. Edward Mann, major and engineer; Charles A. De Launcy, captain and A. D. C.; Willard W. Hodge, first lieutenant and A. D. C.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—Wm. Schindler, capt.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—Ira L. Beebe, captain;

Julius F. Simons, first lieutenant;

Fifth Infantry—Herman L. Timken, major.

Sixth Infantry—Nicholas Mueller, major.

Eighth Infantry—Stephen D. O'Keefe, captain.

Ninth Infantry—William P. Walton, captain.

Tenth Infantry—James Fitzpatrick, first lieutenant; Peter McGowan, second lieutenant.

Eleventh Infantry—Daniel Cook, major and surgeon; Oscar Gracensdorf, first lieutenant.

Twelfth Infantry—Eugene G. Cruzer, second lieutenant.

Thirteenth Infantry—John F. Dillout, first lieutenant.

Fourteenth Infantry—Francis Doyle, Louis Hallen, and W. Dudley Brennan, captains.

Sixteenth Infantry—Isaac D. Cole, first lieutenant.

Twentieth Battalion—Jacob C. Stephan and Theodore C. Jacobs, second lieutenants.

Twenty-third Infantry—John C. Budd, first lieutenant and Q. M.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Joseph M. Carville, first lieutenant and Q. M.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Charles Dress, second lieutenant.

Thirty-second Infantry—Robert Spitzer, first lieutenant and Q. M.; Edward M. Wunder, captain.

Forty-seventh Infantry—George C. Bradley, captain and I. R. P.; William H. Waterman, first lieutenant and C. S.

Fiftieth Battalion—Omar K. Rhodes, first lieutenant; Luther J. English, second lieutenant.

Fifty-first Infantry—James Kelly, Benjamin A. Porter, John Frey, and George F. Chatterton, second lieutenants; William A. Buier, first lieutenant.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Joseph A. Meyer, second lieutenant;

Charles E. McKelvey, captain and assistant surgeon; George M. Swartz, second lieutenant; Julius Schmitt, major and surgeon;

Leon Sachs, second lieutenant; John H. Weitzer, major;

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Frederick Krumpf, first lieutenant.

Seventy-first Infantry—John E. Allen, captain and assistant surgeon.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Joseph Ross, captain and I. R. P.; Thomas H. Whelan, first lieutenant.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Charles H. Hankinson, first lieutenant and adjutant.

Ninety-first Infantry—Frederick Burghard, first lieutenant and quartermaster.

One Hundred and Tenth Battalion—Florence Sullivan, captain;

Patrick Murphy, first lieutenant; John Gilmore and Erasmus A. Swan, second lieutenants; Eugene Root, first lieutenant; Ed-

mund O. Beers, captain; Adelbert Hudson, first lieutenant;

Seymour Dexter, second lieutenant; Robert F. Bush, captain;

Horace A. White, first lieutenant; Harrison Clark, second lieutenant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Ninth Brigade—Edward Savage, major and I. R. P.

Battery A, First Division—John N. Heubner, captain.

Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—William H. St. John, second lieutenant.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—Julius F. Simons, capt.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Henry Platte, captain; Frederick Wills, first lieutenant.

Fiftieth Battalion—Frederick D. Williams, captain.

Eighth Infantry—William Sperr, Jr., second lieutenant.

Tenth Infantry—Maurice O'Brien, captain.

Twenty-second Infantry—William J. Carmichael, second lieutenant.

Twenty-third Infantry—Robert C. Ogden, first lieutenant and quartermaster.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Henry Huss, Jr., lieutenant-colonel.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Frank C. Brownell, first lieutenant.

Fifty-first Infantry—John H. Klathnar, captain.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Fayette Baker, first lieutenant and Q. M.; Joseph Bork, captain and C. S.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—William H. Head, Captain.

#### NEW JERSEY.

THE Seventh Infantry paraded at Phillipsburg for review and inspection on the 14th inst., the Governor having received his determination not to allow the command transportation to that place. He found, by examination of the law, that he had no other alternative, so he affirmed the order.

THE Phil. Kearney Veteran Corps (except members of Company C, Third Infantry) celebrated their anniversary Friday evening by a dinner, which was attended by all the members.

THE greatest event in the history of the city of Elizabeth will take place next Tuesday, 19th inst., the occasion being a reunion of the surviving members of the fourteen companies which went to war from that city, and all the soldiers now resident of the place, both Union and Confederate. The line will be formed at Market Hall, Third regiment armory, at 8:30 a. m., and an hour later the veterans will be reviewed by the Mayor and City Council on Broad street; after which the column will proceed to Waverly Park state fair grounds, where the remainder of the day will be spent. The entire band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the full band from Governor's Island have been secured for this parade, which will be the grandest ever seen in New Jersey. General J. Madison Drake, who originated the movement, and who has labored indefatigably in making the arrangements, has been honored with the command of the column and the camp. At the Park an address of welcome will be delivered by Lieutenant Elihu H. Ropes, followed by addresses by General Judson Kilpatrick and General Roger A. Fryer. Major George B. Halstead will recite Steadman's "Kearny's Forward Along the Line."

A quartette of veterans and the two fine bands will furnish the music. The following distinguished officers have promised to be present: Major-General Geo. H. Sharpe, Major-General Roger A. Fryer, Lieutenant-General John Furber, Major-General Franz Sigel, Major-General Gershom Mott, Major-General William J. Sewell, Brigadier-General James Stewart, Jr., and a score of New Jersey field officers and others. After the address, all present will sit down to a dinner, spread in the large horticultural tent of the State Society, loaned for the purpose. At half-past five o'clock the column will reform and march back to Elizabeth, the entire Fire Department of that city meeting the veterans at the outskirts and escorting the column to the Sheridan House, where a grand pyrotechnical display will be made. The citizens along the route of parade will decorate and illuminate their buildings; and this, with the several thousand powerful signal rockets, and Roman candles, and Beuxal lights, with a number of Calcium lights, will be certain to produce a very brilliant spectacle. The reunion is looked forward to with happy anticipation, and if the weather is pleasant the parade will be grand.

THE Third Infantry was reviewed at Elizabeth on Wednesday.

#### CONNECTICUT.

"FIRST INFANTRY.—Company E, Captain Erickson, held their fall target practice at New Britain on the 6th inst. Distance, 300 yards; Creedmoor third class target; rounds, five; weapon, Fenbody rifle. The best score was twenty-one in a possible twenty-five. Saturday, 9th inst., Company G, Captain Cheney, paraded at South Manchester for target practice. Creedmoor target and Creedmoor rules governed. Distance, 300 yards; h. p. s. 25. Best score 18. Colonel Hudson, Major Barbour, Adjutant Fisher, and other officers of the regiment were present. Company C, Captain Colby, held their target practice on the 16th inst. at Rockville. Companies B, D, and F will not hold practice this fall, owing to the lateness of the season. As soon as the reports of the practice have been sent in to regimental headquarters, we shall give the averages and percentages of the different companies.

THIRD INFANTRY.—Major Tubbs has tendered his resignation. It is on file at regimental headquarters. It is hoped he will withdraw it, as the regiment can ill afford to lose him.

THE First Company Governor's Foot Guards, Major Parsons, will hold their fall field day at Hartford on the 19th inst.

THE rifle match between the teams of the First and Second regiments for the Inter-State prize won by the Connecticut team at Creedmoor, will take place in the First regimental district, Colonel Hudson having won "the toss" from Colonel Bario, and of course named his own district as the place for the contest. It will take place at either the Franklin range in Hartford, or the "Mount Nebo" range in Manchester, the latter part of October.

CONGRESSMAN Landers, of the First (Hartford) district, has recommended Andrew G. Hammond as a candidate for admission to West Point. He passed a first class examination in every way. He is a member of the Junior Class Hartford High School.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—Massachusetts at last begins to wake up to the fact that rifles are made for something else besides executing the manual of arms. Colonel Wilson, of the First Infantry, started the ball going, and the results appear in a circular issued by Company D, First Infantry, inviting other companies in the State, cadets and all, to a rifle match on the following conditions:

First. Match to be conducted on the Creedmoor system as far as practicable.

Second. Arms used to be any breech or muzzle-loading rifle owned by the State, and now carried by the militia, with regulation cartridges.

Third. No member of a company to be allowed to enter as a member of its respective team, unless said member was regularly enlisted and mustered into the service of the State on or before the first day of October, 1875; proof of the same to be furnished from the office of the adjutant-general.

Fourth. Match to take place not later than the 20th of November next.

Fifth. All companies accepting this invitation on or before Saturday, October 23, to appoint a delegate to meet at the Parker House, Boston, on Wednesday, October 27, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of agreeing on the following points: Number of men to compose the teams; length of range; number of shots allowed; time and place of match, and any further action necessary to perfect the arrangements for the occasion.

Sixth. All companies entering to pay their proportion of all expenses incurred. In issuing this circular, says Company D, we do not propose to lay claim to any superiority in marksmanship, but we are anxious to join hands with every other company that is desirous of information and improvement in this important and hitherto much neglected branch of military instruction. Our only experience as a company this season, in rifle practice, shows a large margin for improvement, which we shall take pride in narrowing down as much as possible.

Judging from the experience of other States, we run no risk in predicting a brilliant future for M. V. M. marksmanship. Company D, First Infantry, has the honor to head the new movement, which cannot be hindered till it has embraced the whole State. If the opening match does nothing else, it will show the State



authorities the necessity of adopting a single arm of uniform calibre, with interchangeable parts and ammunition. At present there are several sorts of rifles in Massachusetts, and some companies still use the old Springfield muzzle-loader. To such we say, do not imagine that your weapon is too poor to shoot against breech-loaders. It is a good enough gun, well handled. It shoots as straight as any, and has even an advantage, that you can use a heavier charge at 500 yards, by using parts of two cartridges if necessary. Sighting drill, armory and field practice, will make good shots with any gun now used in Massachusetts, and for tyros there is nothing like a study of Wingate's Manual. It is a *vide mecum* for people who know nothing about rifle practice, and especially designed for the National Guard. Its purchase will give you everything you can possibly want, and obviate all necessity of writing to the Journal and elsewhere for information on rifle topics. Study the manual as you study Upton's Tactics (it is not half as difficult) and you will soon do well.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company celebrated their annual fall field day on Monday. Leaving their armory (Pancull Hall) at about 9 A. M., they marched to the Fitchburg depot, where cars were taken for Waltham. Upon arriving at the latter place they were met by Company F, Fifth regiment, and the officers of Post 29, G. A. R., and escorted to the residence of General Banks, where a complimentary salute was paid to the general's wife; after which they proceeded to Rensford Hall, where a collation was served. After disposing of this they embarked upon a special train for Concord, and visited the monument and agricultural grounds, where a dirge was played by the band, and opposite the Middlesex Hotel the same tribute was repeated. From here they proceeded to Agricultural Hall, where dinner was partaken of. After all appetites were satisfied the company was called to order by General Banks, who made a very pleasant address, and was followed by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Colonel Wilder, of the Governor's staff; Major Ben. Perley Poore, Major Follett, Captain Stevenson, and others. At 5:30 the company took the cars for Boston, arriving at about 6:30, when they immediately proceeded to their armory and were dismissed.

**DRILL HALLS.**—At last the drill room of the Institute of Technology has been secured for the use of the military of Boston, and now no excuse can be offered, if they do not embrace the opportunity of perfecting themselves in all that pertains to proficiency in drill. The city has gone to considerable expense to provide this accommodation for the troops, and it is to be expected that at the end of the season they will be able to show sufficient improvement to warrant the engagement of the room for the year after. There undoubtedly will be some sharp rivalry among the commands, which is an excellent thing, in as much as it serves to increase the interest in the drills, and will in more ways than one benefit the organizations where it exists. Perhaps one of the most serious faults in last year's drills, was the lack of attendance of the members, some companies, we can recollect, upon several occasions having but seven or eight files; anything but encouraging to a commanding officer. Regimental and battalion commanders should either hold their company commanders responsible for those men absent, or should in some manner arrange matters so that a continued number of absences would prove anything but pleasant to a delinquent. This matter must in some way be regulated, for if anything interferes with the drill of a regiment or battalion, it is to have only one-fourth drill in the end of the season, and in some cases useless. The troops have been assigned the following nights for use of the room: First Infantry, Monday evenings and the second Wednesday evening in each month; First Corps Cadets, Tuesday evenings; Fourth Battalion Infantry, Thursday evenings; Ninth Infantry, Friday evenings and the third Wednesday evening of each month; Fifth Infantry, the first and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month; Company A, Second Battalion Infantry, not yet assigned, though probably Saturday evenings.

**CHANGES.**—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the weeks ending Saturday, October 9, 1875:

**Full Commissions.**—Third Infantry, First Lieutenant, Seth F. Gurney. Fifth Infantry, Second Lieutenants, James V. McMillen and George P. Twitchell. Sixth Infantry, First Lieutenant, Allen Bailey, Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Poor.

**Resigned and Discharged.**—First Battalion Light Artillery, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, D. Foster Farrar. Fifth Light Battery, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Charles H. Davis.

The First Corps of Cadets acted as escort to Governor Gaston, upon his visit to Hingham, Thursday, it being the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Governor Andrew.

**BENJAMIN WOOD**, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his house in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 9. He was born at New City, Orange (now Rockland) County, July 30, 1780, and lived a few weeks beyond his ninety-fifth birthday. During the war of 1812 he received a captain's commission in the Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, and served until Jan. 15, 1815, when the army was disbanded. Capt. Wood mounted and fired the first gun put into Fort Lafayette, at the Narrows. He was the officer of the day at Sandy Hook and boarded the vessel that brought the news of peace in 1815, and was the first man in the country to receive the good news.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The ninth volume of the History of the War by the German General Staff, which has just been published, describes the siege of Strasbourg, Verdun, and other fortresses, the investment of Metz, and Bazaine's sorties. It represents the breaking of the German lines at Noisseville as impracticable, but admits that an attempt at the south would have had a better chance of success.

A SERIES of interesting experiments lately took place on board the *Thunderer*, turret ship, off the Isle of Wight. Some patent hydraulic machinery, invented by Mr. Rendel, and from Sir William Armstrong's factory, was on trial. By the machinery, the gun-turret was revolved, and the two 38-ton guns within it were elevated, depressed, loaded and moved in and out. The total weight of the turret with the two guns and carriage is something like 330 tons. Fifty rounds were fired; and the trial is reported to have been highly satisfactory.

THE Woolwich correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, writing with reference to the recent trial of the 81-ton gun, says: "The proof may now be pronounced a decided success, and all concerned in the production of both gun and carriage are to be congratulated on the result. The gun is to all appearance perfectly uninjured, and in the carriage not even a bolt or nut is started. It is intended, after a course of experiments with the gun in its present calibre, 14-1/2 inches, that it shall be bored up to a service calibre of 16 inches, when it will fire a projectile of 1,650 lbs., with a charge of 900 lbs. Four of such guns are to be mounted on board H.M.S. *Infatigable*. The second gun is in hand."

WITH reference to the deaths and invaliding during some recent army manoeuvres in Germany, the

*Vossische Zeitung* points out that in 1874 the Berlin War Office issued special orders in prevention of "sunstrokes and heat apoplexy on marches." In these it is expressly laid down that when the thermometer reaches 77 degrees Fahrenheit, the military severity of all manoeuvres on a large scale is to be temporarily suspended. No movements of troops are to be made that shall not allow the men to be in their quarters by nine A. M., and the tattoo is to be proportionally early, so that the men may be roused before dawn. Marches are to be made only at open order, and the men directed to take off their stocks, and throw their coats open. All hospital attendants, as well as the medical men, are to be made personally acquainted with the symptoms of illness from overheating. As the *Vossische* remarks, it would have been well if these instructions had not merely been issued but attended to.

A STEAM torpedo launch which has been built for the Austro-Hungarian government has made her trial trip in the Thames below London Bridge. Her dimensions are—length, 67 ft.; beam, 8 ft. 6 in., and the builders contracted that she should attain and keep up in a run of one hour's duration a speed of fifteen knots; when tried she did upwards of eighteen knots. On the way up to London the vessel was run past a small schooner at a speed of ten knots, and a dummy torpedo was launched against her side. The torpedo struck the schooner amidships at about 6 ft. to 7 ft. below the water level, and had it been filled with its charge of dynamite (25 lb.) the schooner would undoubtedly have gone to the bottom. The torpedo gear on this vessel consists of two poles 38 feet long, one on either side, and so arranged that an attack may be made directly ahead of the boat, in which case the boat must be stopped and backed off her enemy immediately after the explosion, or on the broadside, when the boat may be kept going ahead all the time, and so saving the time which would be otherwise lost by stopping and backing.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* describes the *Serapis*, detailed to carry the Prince of Wales to India. The usually handsome exterior appearance of the *Serapis* has been materially increased by the introduction of a gold molding some ten inches in depth, which, with a blue band above and below, runs the entire length of the hull on either side, and viewed in contrast with the towering white hull, is remarkably effective. The state entrance is on the port side, at the after or lower baggage port, where will be fitted a very handsome piece of carved oak, comprising the Prince's feathers and motto, with elaborate scroll designs. An accommodation ladder has been provided, fitted with brass rails and silver-plated stanchions. Passing through this port to the main deck we find that the middle line of cabins has been removed, so as to allow a clear passage to a noble staircase which has been introduced, and which leads to the upper or royal saloon. The military officers' cabins on either side of the main deck have been appropriated to the use of the suite of the Prince, who will be fortunate enough to have a cabin each, although military officers on service have to be content with a joint occupation of one of these snug apartments by three. Forward on the main deck cabins have been erected for Captain Glyn and his officers, and the officers' ward room is also forward. The upper saloon has been considerably enlarged for the use of the Prince, the officers' cabins which stood formerly on the other side having been taken down. What was the Captain's cabin on the starboard side, together with some of the other cabins, have been converted into a very nice bed-room, bath room, and boudoir for the use of the Prince on the homeward passage, while on the port side the ladies' cabin and nursery have been similarly adapted for the Prince's use on the outward passage. By this arrangement he will always occupy the coolest part of the ship. In the saloon is an oval oak table, capable of dining twenty-four persons; this is for the ordinary use of the Prince, but to meet the exigencies of State occasions a much larger oak table is stowed below, to be brought up when required, and at which sixty guests can be comfortably seated. Punkahs have been fitted over the position of each table, and also above each of the Prince's beds; and six punkah-wallahs. Chinese, who are adepts at working these cooling agents, are ensconced on board and appear to be thoroughly at home. The saloon can be divided, by means of curtains, into three apartments. When lighted by candle-lamps, hanging rods, and candelabra secured by weights to the tables, this spacious apartment, which has been most tastefully and yet chastely decorated, will present a very imposing appearance. A new deck-house has been built on the poop, and furnished with settee and divan, covered with the best morocco.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin of Sept. 23rd said: "The naval manoeuvres at Warnemunde on the previous day, in presence of the Emperor William, notwithstanding the dull weather, passed off very successful. An immense crowd watched the battle exercises of the iron-clad fleet, which lasted several hours. After the review, luncheon was served on board the iron-clad frigate *König Wilhelm*. The Emperor proposed the toast of 'The German Fleet,' and in reply, Gen. Stosch, the chief of the Imperial Admiralty, said, 'Your Majesty will permit me to salute the first German Emperor on board a German fleet. This is a political event, for it is owing to the fleet that mil-

lions of Germans scattered over the face of the globe are united with the Fatherland. But your Majesty's presence is also an important event for the development of the navy. Even as once a small army, led by its princes, performed brilliant deeds and became great, so likewise the presence of your Majesty, and the fact that a member of the august reigning house numbers among our naval officers, are a positive assurance to the fleet that it will receive that care and attain that unity which will secure for it a great future. The navy will go to battle and conquer to the same cry as the army, 'Long live the Emperor!'"

THE following is a statement of the work to be executed in the French navy in 1876, according to the votes passed by the Chamber. The credit allowed amounts to 30,000,000 fr., and will be applied to fifty vessels, the construction of which is either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced. Of these fifty vessels there are to be seven iron-clads of the first-class, five iron-clads of the second class, eight iron-clads for coast defence, of which five are to be of the first-class and three of the second class; four gunboats of the first-class, nine cruisers, four avisos, eight transports and four gunboats capable of being taken to pieces. The vessels which have to be finished in the year 1876 are the following: The *Colbert* and the *Trident*, ironclads of the first class; the *Tromphante* and the *Victorieuse*, ironclads of the second class; the *Tonnerre*, ironclad for coast defence of the first class; the *Lutin* and the *Lyna*, gunboats of the first class; the *Tourville*, cruiser of the first class; the *Dupetit-Thouars*, cruiser of the second class; and the four gunboats which are to be capable of being taken to pieces. The greater number of these vessels are being or will be built in the Government yards at Brest, Cherbourg and Toulon; some, however, have been given to private firms, notably two ironclads, one of the first and one of the second class, two transports for the Colonies, and the four gunboats.

A REMARKABLE instance of presence of mind on the part of the captain of a man-of-war is related by the St. Petersburg papers. About the end of last month the Russian war frigate *Olaf*, which had accompanied the yacht of the Czar to Copenhagen, was lying at anchor among hundreds of other ships in the harbor, when a fire was discovered in a coal-cellar below, which was only a few feet from the power magazine. There was no time to put out the fire before it could reach the magazine, and an explosion of the large stores of cartridges and gunpowder contained in it would probably have destroyed, not only the *Olaf* and the surrounding ships, but part of Copenhagen itself. Captain Rehinder, the commander of the *Olaf*, saw at once that the only thing to be done to prevent a catastrophe was to sink the ship. After sending away the crew, with the ship's papers, cash-boxes, and most valuable instruments in boats, he ordered the carpenters and engineers to make a leak in the vessel, and half-an-hour afterwards she sank in not very deep water. Next day she was raised again, and after some provisional repairs was taken to Cronstadt, where she is now lying in dock pending her complete restoration for service. The damage done is stated to be comparatively trifling, and the court-martial held on the officers of the vessel unanimously expressed the highest praise of the conduct of the captain and his subordinates. The Emperor has appointed him his aide-de-camp, which is one of the highest honors conferred on Russian naval officers, and the officers and men under him have received gratuities from the Emperor's privy purse.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dev st., New York.

#### BIRTHS.

DODT.—At Fort Brown, Texas, September 25, 1875, to May Lavinia, wife of First Lieutenant Helens Dodt, Adjutant Twenty-fourth Infantry, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the name and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

BURBANK—DODD.—At Saint Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 5, 1875, by the Rt. Rev. J. C. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana, Lieutenant CLAYTON S. BURBANK, Tenth Infantry, to Miss IDA E. DODD, youngest daughter of Captain John W. Dodd, of that city.

DURHAM—CHAMPLIN—BOWEN—SIMPSON.—In Christ Church, St. Louis, Mo., October 6, by the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., Bishop Robertson pronouncing the benediction, Lieutenant CASE DURHAM, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss LIZZIE CHAMPLIN; and Captain EDGAR C. BOWEN, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, to Miss MINNIE SIMPSON, daughters of General J. H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Simpson.

FOSTER—DICKER.—At St. Anne's Episcopal Church, Lowell, Mass., October 7, by the Rev. Theodore Edison, D. D., Passed Assistant Paymaster JOSEPH FOSTER, U. S. Navy, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Helen, daughter of David Dickcy, Esq., of Lowell.

SUTER—WINKLEY.—At Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, by the Rev. S. H. Winkley, Major CHARLES R. SUTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to Miss MARTHA P. WINKLEY, of Boston. No cards.

#### DIED.

MURRELL.—October 6, 1875, at Stirling, Ill., HOWARD MURRELL, only son of Arlo B. and Captain W. H. Merrell, U. S. Army, aged 13 months and 4 days.

WEEDS.—At Post of Nashville, Tennessee, of chronic dysentery, at half-past 11 o'clock P. M., October 1, Surgeon JAMES F. WEEDS, U. S. Army, in the 44th year of his age. Surgeon Weeds was born in England, entered the Army in 1861, and has been on active duty since. He was an eminent scientist, and at the time of his death was preparing a work on Microscopy, which was looked for by the scientific world with marked interest.



## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(OCTOBER 16, 1875.)

\* We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table

Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	West Point, NY					
Benicia B'ks, Cal	Cp Bidwell, Cal.	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp M'Dermitt, Nev	Benicia B'ks, Cal.	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Fort Walla Walla, W T	Cp Bidwell, Cal.	Cp Halleck, Nev	Camp Harney, Or
3d Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Cp Brown, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Cp Sheridan, Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb
3d Fort D A Russell, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Fetterman, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Camp Sheridan, Neb	Sidney Barracks, W T	Sidney Barracks, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb
4th Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, I T	Cheyenne Ay, I T	On Sweetwater, Tex	Ft Sill, Ind T	On Sweetwater, Tex	Ft Sill, I T	On Sweetwater, Tex	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T
5th Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Supply, I T	Ft Hays, Kas	Cp Grant, A T	Ft Dodge, Kas	On Sweetwater, Tex	Cp Wallace, Kas	Cp Gibson, I T	Cp McDowell, A T
6th Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Apache, A T		Cp San Carlos, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Bowie, A T		
7th Ft A Lincoln, D T	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Shreveport, La	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Ft Lincoln, D T	Ft Totten, D T	Shreveport, La	Ft Rice, D T	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Colfax, La
9th Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft McKee, N M	Ft Clark, O T	Ft Stanton, N M	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Wingate, N M
9th Ft Clark, Ts	Ft Clark, Ts	* Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	* Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft Clark, Ts	* Ft Concho, Ts	* Ft Concho, Ts	* Ft Concho, Ts	* Ft Concho, Ts	Ft Duncan, Ts
10th Ft Concho, Ts										Ft McKavett, Ts
1st Charleston, S C	Ft Barranca, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Indian Key, Fla	Ft Barranca, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleston, S C	Indian Key, Fla	Charleston, S C
2d Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Raleigh, N C	Morgantown, N C	Fort Foote, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Fort Wood, N Y
3d Ft Hamilton, NYH	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Niagara, NY	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Alcatraz, La, Cal	Ft Stevens, Or	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Ft Canby, Wn T	Ft Warren, Mass	Ft Canby, Wn T	Fort Wood, N Y
4th Presidio, Cal	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Alcatraz, La, Cal	Ft Warren, Mass	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
5th Fort Adams, R I										
1st Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T
1st Ft Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga
3d Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss
4th Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Cp Brown, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T
5th Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Cheyenne Ay, I T	Cp Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
6th Fort Buford, D T	St. R. Ag'y, D T	Ft Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D T
7th Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T
8th Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T
9th Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb
10th Ft McKavett, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex	Cp Concho, Tex
11th Ft Richardson, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex
12th Angel Island, Cal	Cp Mojave, A T	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T
13th Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Vicksburg, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Vicksburg, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss
14th Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Hall, Idaho	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T
15th Ft Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Garland, C T
16th Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Little Rock, Ark	Humboldt, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn
17th Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Fort Wadsworth, D T	Fort Wadsworth, D T	Ft Rice, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T
18th Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
19th Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T
20th Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T
1st Ft Vancouver, W T	Op Harney, Or	Ft Wrangel, Alaska	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T
2d Ft Wayne, Mich	Madison B'ks, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich
23d Omaha B'ks, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	N. Platte, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb
24th Ft Brown, Tex	Ringgold B'ks, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex
25th Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex

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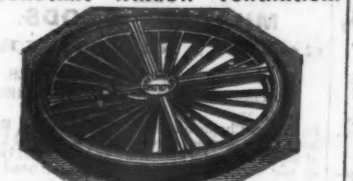
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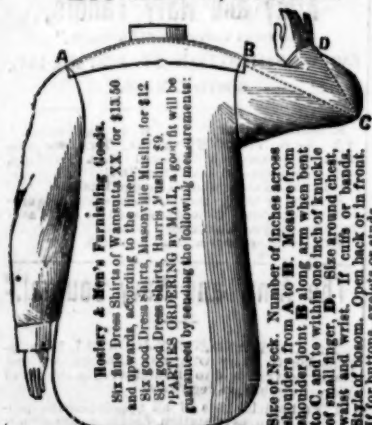
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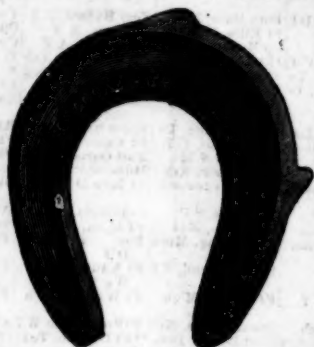
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